THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 57

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•• ATLANTIC EDITION

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

For International Hermits

New Neutrality Advocates

Relief, Gratitude, Relief

¶ **Indications that** President Roosevelt is considering the prospect of casting the United States for the role of world stabilizer again places emphasis on the essential interdependence of nations and the necessity for broader concepts of international relationships.

¶ **Raymond Leslie Buell,** president of the Foreign Policy Association, remarking on the need for economic and political settlements between democracies and dictatorships, says that the greatest present problem is to reconcile Germany to the rest of the world. While such reconciliation is being sought it may be apropos to recall that it is quite likely no such reconciliation would now be needed had the makers of the Treaty of Versailles restrained their humanly understandable but Christianly indefensible mood of retaliation and revenge in imposing conditions on Germany incompatible with President Wilson's ideal of a "peace between equals."

¶ **If, as is suggested,** the President contemplates calling a world conference in Washington, preparation for such a conference might properly include not alone a consideration of political and economic balances, but likewise and preeminently a re-evaluation of ethical ballasts. The world has grown too small and its seers too wide visioned for old hatreds to be left smoldering amid the combustibles of European diplomacy. America, in discharging its responsibility to the rest of the world, may well pursue an "isolationist" policy which insists on the isolation of national and racial intolerances as a prerequisite to inclusion in any collective political system. Only when nations are willing to say: "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors," are they in a position to forge inviolable bonds of security.

¶ **Washington looks** for quick agreement in the Senate on the most stringent of permanent neutrality plans ever considered by Congress. The outstanding provision—a policy which would deprive Americans any protection for goods shipped into belligerent zones—would remove from the shoulders of the United States one of the main chips of war, without depriving "innocent" combatants recourse to supplies on a "cash and carry" basis. If all phases of warfare were conducted on a "cash and carry" plan, there'd be more cash on hand and fewer griefs to carry.

¶ **European embroilments,** coupled with America's determination to set its own house in order, are functioning as surface stimuli for war-ameliorating legislation in Washington. While the Foreign Relations Committee, headed by Nevada Senator Pittman, flexes mental muscles preparatory to hearings on neutrality plans, three companion pieces begin to take shape under the hands of North Dakota Senator Nye. They carry the Munitions Committee recommendations, which embrace: Universal wartime conscription of men and wealth; nationalization of certain essential war material factories; control of manufacture of "feeder" materials for government-owned plants. When the checkers are all dyed white, conflict on the checkerboard becomes meaningless.

¶ **Cairo, Ill., becomes** the No-Man's Land of the flood zone. As cold winds whip the flood waters into foam, beating perilously near the lip of the levees, citizens evacuate, leaving but 6000 flood fighters holding the battle line against slowly advancing waters. Engineers predict that the crest of the flood will not spill over emergency bulwarks. Red Cross officials in Washington G. H. Q. send out calls to the public for more funds with which to build levees of relief topping the $10,000,000 fund now nearly reached. Gratitude for subsidence of the flood threat may be expected to produce a flood of relief funds.

¶ **The strike? It goes on.** Troops patrol plants in Flint, Mich., following rioting. Ruling awaited on General Motors' petition for an injunction against sit-downers. Secretary Perkins sends James F. Dewey, Federal Labor Conciliator, to strike center. Governor Murphy shows no intention of invoking martial law. An unpleasant scene; full of violent emotions and strong wills; yet one simple rule would change its whole aspect to one of mutual gain and co-operation. Strange, how men insist on making rules of baser materials when the Golden Rule alone is the true gauge.

¶ **A certain tautness** has been relieved in European relations by the Reichsführer's recent address. Berlin reveals a more moderate diplomatic temper, the German press finding evidence in Delbos' Sunday speech that France and the Reich seek the same goal although disagreeing on the method. Germany seeks to have its anti-Bolshevik attitude understood, but seems willing to concede that a start toward European stability might be made before agreement is reached on the Soviet "menace." Agree to disagree with a smile?

Full Burden of Flood Relief On Red Cross Until U. S. Acts; Immensity of Losses Grows

President Under Emergency Declaration Removes Tariff on Foreign Importations of Goods for Relief—Federal Credit Is Extended

SHANGHAI, Feb. 2 (AP)—Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Finance, announced today he had cabled $30,000 to Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, head of the American Red Cross, to aid victims of the United States floods.

"A similar amount in Chinese products that would be useful to flood sufferers will be forwarded as soon as transportation can be arranged," Dr. Kung said he had informed Admiral Grayson.

Chinese government officials and business leaders, seeking to reciprocate American aid in Chinese disasters, organized an "American flood relief committee" and launched a drive to raise $60,000.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—A concerted move to have the Federal Government furnish the wherewithal for refugees in the flood areas to repair their houses, buy new furnishings and clean up their property has been begun by congressmen from the affected areas.

While federal agencies have been ordered by President Roosevelt to exercise a lenient loan policy, representatives from these districts point out that many property owners in the flooded cities are already mortgaged up to the hilt.

Red Cross workers have reported to headquarters here that a large portion of the refugees are without any means of support whatsoever and would have no way of repaying loans made to them.

As the relief situation stands today, President Roosevelt is counting on the Red Cross to take care of such destitute persons out of the $10,000,000 fund that has been raised from private contributions.

What Red Cross Faces

As an immediate aid, the President proclaimed an "emergency" in order to eliminate tariff duties on foreign importations of food, clothing and other supplies donated to the flood areas. The exemption will apply to large quantities of food and clothing already coming in from Canada.

The Red Cross fund is now "over the top," but Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, chairman, has asked that every chapter continue urgent efforts to add to the fund, regardless of quotas assigned to them. Present known needs indicate that a relief fund of greater proportions than now received will be needed, he said.

Admiral Grayson points out that at the time of the Mississippi Valley floods in 1927, the Red Cross spent

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Details on flood conditions: Page 3.

Harriman Sees Wide Benefits In Low Prices

Urges Federal Regulation of 'Chiseling 10 P. C.' of Business

Backs Competition

Business leaders have provided THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *with their own analysis of current economic issues. In a series of 12 articles, they have discussed methods and programs for achieving a rational stability and for perpetuating recovery. Particular stress has been given to low prices as a means of spreading purchasing power and thus supporting stability. Expressions by a labor leader and a consumer representative have been included in order to clarify points raised by industrial leaders. The sixth article follows.*

"Making Recovery Permanent"

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A national low-price policy and some measure of federal regulation to outlaw anti-social business practices constitute the basic features in the prescription for stabilized recovery offered by Henry I. Harriman, former president of the United States Mr. Harriman, while president of the chamber was one of the main forces in the movement that ultimately misfired in the NRA. His efforts were directed toward business self-regulation with the stress on the "self." While there were some features in the NRA that inspired Mr. Harriman with a sort of parental sympathy, he came to denounce much of the act on the score of regulation by the Government. The former chamber head has remained fundamentally a business man with the business man's viewpoint, but he has consistently manifested pronounced receptivity to social demands of the changing era.

Stands for Proper Competition

Mr. Harriman expressed his conviction that the nation stands its best chance of economic stability if its industrial leaders move toward freer competition. But he does not advocate that they should move so far in this direction that business is again placed at the mercy of the "chiseling 10 per cent," who imposed severe penalties upon it in the past.

Mr. Harriman insists that the problem is to salvage that which was best in the NRA period of planning, while restoring healthy competition to most of industry.

"I would promote this," he said, "by a federal law, outlawing certain specific anti-social business practices, such as cutting wages, child labor and false advertising. Industry, itself, could do much to police these practices out of existence. I believe that industry and the Government could organize against th se abuses without establishing monopolistic collusion which results in pegged prices and other evils that marred the NRA.

The proposed law would limit regulation specifically to those practices that are unhealthy, not only for business, but for the public. Except against these prescribed practices, industry's only regulation would be free competition."

Mr. Harriman has his eye on both the giddy uprush of the business cycle and the possible catastrophic downward plunge of that same cycle. Significant of the almost unprecedented forethought discernible in the business world today, was the fact that Mr. Harriman contemplated first the down spiral.

To the query "what makes it go down?" Mr. Harriman answered, "failure of distribution."

Industry has not been able to dis-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Lead Neutrality Fight in Senate

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Gerald P. Nye — Senator From North Dakota

Bennett C. Clark — Senator From Missouri

Arthur Vandenberg — Senator From Michigan

These Three, With Senator Homer T. Bone of Washington, Formulated Legislation on Neutrality. Their Amendments Would Regulate All Commerce in Time of War and Instruct the President to Confine All Commerce With Belligerents to a "Cash-and-Carry" Basis

Senate Is Just Marking Time Before Tackling Main Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—The big matters before Congress at this time are relief, labor, neutrality and governmental reorganization. There are some other major affairs also, now or to come, and in between whiles the Senate puts in its time debating the Constitution and the Supreme Court. These debates are a sort of mortar that hold the others in place. But for the most part the chief issues are the four listed.

The relief measure, which goes under the title of the "first deficiency appropriation" has passed the House in one form, is in process of passing the Senate in amended form, and will ultimately go back into joint committee for final compromise. Administration leaders hope to get it through the Senate today, but yesterday's dilatory progress makes this doubtful. Chief question is whether the original $790,000,000 can be kept at that level, or whether it will be jacked up to $1,200,000,000. The whole subject of unemployment aid, WPA relief and now flood assistance, is involved.

By a vote of 42 to 36, Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader, succeeded in restoring a $15,000,000 cut in the Resettlement Administration fund contained in the relief bill. The Democratic controlled Appropriation Committee had cut down the Resettlement Administration funds against the wishes of President Roosevelt and the New Deal won a somewhat precarious victory in restoring the amount.

Drive on WPA Investigators

From beginning to end of the debate the Resettlement Administration was under sharp attack by conservative senators. Senator William H. King (D.) of Utah introduced a resolution for senatorial investigation of the whole Resettlement Administration which may be brought up later on.

One other matter is causing argument too: the House rider forbidding employment of WPA workers by congressional investigating committees. The Senate is not likely to let this proposal, backed by Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, go through. On the contrary, it is likely to raise the limit of $300-a-month, now set as the maximum for a congressional investigator in order to provide at least one $450-a-month investigator per committee.

The labor problem confronts Congress in a number of ways. Congressional opinion is violently stirred, but not crystallized, on this intensely difficult subject. Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, the other day asked for legislation giving her the subpoena power as a matter of "utmost necessity."

Her desire seems to have thrown Congress into a great state of calm. Since her dramatic request hardly a ripple has been heard from it. Congress may act in its own good time—or it may not. The La Follette committee, which already has subpoena power, is much more likely to bring General Motor executives on the carpet beginning next week.

Labor May Get Bare Bone

Meanwhile some big, so-called 'labor" law, like another Guffey Act, may be thrown as a sop to organized labor, only later to be rejected by the courts.

Here, the question is really a constitutional one. So many labor laws have been passed; so many invalidated. Ultimately, as Senator Borah says, the whole matter of wages and hours is likely to go to the test of the public through an amendment.

Neutrality stirs congressional debates. There is an odd flavor about these neutrality discussions, however. To a great many congressmen Europe is still a long way off, and the debates are academic, stilted, and somewhat unreal. Everyone agrees they are important, but they abound in patriotic cliches, and generalizations about peace and the munitions manufacturers.

The United States should stay out of war say all sides, and the Johnson Act now pretty well forbids American loans to European debtors. The difficulty is as congressmen themselves privately admit, that if European hostilities break out, American sympathies are apt to be

(Continued on Page 15, Column 6)

Roosevelt Sifts U.S. Peace Plans; Neutrality Steps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—The almost daily discussions between President Roosevelt and his chief foreign affairs advisers over what the American Government can usefully do in the present troubled world situation continued today as the President had for lunch Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Ambassador-at-Large Norman H. Davis.

Meantime, other neutrality bills were thrown into the legislative hopper on Capitol Hill—among them a broad-scale measure giving the Chief Executive great discretionary leeway, introduced by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D), Illinois.

The situation respecting a possible action by the American Government—through the President—in the interest of world peace mounts daily in importance. The search for a safe, wise, and helpful program continues, and evidently the luncheon conference between the President and his two leading advisers in foreign affairs was to canvass the outstanding suggestions.

Not the least interesting proposal—relevant in the statement of an American correspondent in Europe today that if the Spanish war could be settled, the peace could be preserved for perhaps a decade—is the suggestion that President Roosevelt, with the backing of the 20 Latin-American republics, offer good services to end the civil war.

This proposal involves difficulty and delicacy, and there is no evidence that the American Government has thus far consulted the 20 American republics which have close ties with the Iberian peninsula. Perhaps it is one of the less likely of the peace efforts now being urged upon President Roosevelt, but it is another suggestion going under scrutiny.

Financial Assistance

Financial assistance — centering around a loan to Germany, with dual motives involved—is also under considerable discussion. Such a loan would relieve, it is suggested, the grave strain on Germany under food shortage and other economic stringencies in the coming months. It might assist the German economy into better relationship with the rest of the world, and thus have a desirable political effect.

But at the same time, the proposal is said to have the motive of "quieting" Germany during the next two or three years—preventing any overt action by Herr Hitler in Czechoslovakia or elsewhere—during which time the preventive armaments of Great Britain would reach their desired strengths.

For the United States to participate in such a loan—unless some circuitous method could be evolved—it would be necessary either for Germany to resume payment on its obligations to the United States or for the Johnson Act, forbidding loans to defaulting nations, to be lifted. Either possibility seems unlikely.

But these are only two suggestions in a long list before President Roosevelt and the State Department. Projects like an armaments holiday or stand-still agreement, economic and financial conference-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

Court Orders Auto Strikers Out of Plants

Troops Halt Shipment of Food to 'Sit-Down' Forces

Act After Clash

Union Sound Truck Is Seized as Soldiers Patrol Area

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 2 (AP)—Circuit Judge Paul V. Gadola granted an injunction today restraining strikers from occupying two General Motors plants here.

The injunction also restrained the strikers from picketing and ordered the men to evacuate the plants within 24 hours.

By the Associated Press

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 2—More than 1200 national guardsmen controlled the "trouble spot" of General Motors strikes today with a ring of steel bayonets and guns drawn so taut that food-bearers were forbidden to pass the military lines.

Inside the troop patrol which stretched about an 80-acre area containing the huge Chevrolet Motor Company plants, were several hundred members of the United Automobile Workers of America who, after a series of disorders, last night started Flint's third sit-down strike, occupying the motor assembly department.

"When the men get hungry they can go out and eat," Col. Joseph H. Lewis, national guard commander, said. "Nobody is keeping them from going out," but he indicated at the same time none would return.

Strike Situation

Here is the situation of UAWA sit-down strikers in three General Motors plants here today:

Within the military lines patrolled by national guardsmen:

Chevrolet motor assembly (department No. 4), normally employs 5000—union claims 500-600 strikers inside "on hunger strikes," company says 200; sit-down started yesterday protesting alleged discrimination against union men.

Fisher Body Company (Plant No. 2), normally employs 1062—Union claims "several hundred" inside plant, company says 200; sit-down started a month ago, scene of riots Jan. 11 which brought guardsmen to Flint.

Outside the military lines:

Fisher Body Company (Plant No. 1), normally employs 7000—Union claims 1200 inside plant, company says 1000; sit-down started a month ago. No effort has been made to keep food from this plant.

Authoritive sources close to Gov. Frank Murphy said that if an investigation on behalf of the executive showed the "sit-downers" were employee in the Chevrolet department when they began their strike, food-bearers would be permitted to pass the guard patrol.

Judge Paul V. Gadola, who heard four hours of argument yesterday afternoon deferred decision on the injunction this afternoon.

National guardsmen seized the union sound truck this afternoon, dispersed two score or more pickets and set up machine guns in the middle of the street in front of Chevrolet plant No. 4.

Two men in the sound truck, Merlin Bishop, a U. A. W. A. organizer who was broadcasting from it, and Paul Garrison, were taken into custody.

Colonel Lewis, commanding officer of the guard force, told newsmen the men in the sound truck were "doing too much talking."

Conciliator on Scene

Meanwhile, James F. Dewey, Federal labor conciliator, came to Flint from Washington at the direction of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. Assistant Secretary Edward F. McGrady was ready to come here on a moment's notice, but Secretary Perkins indicated she would hold her chief conciliator in the Capital for the present at least. John L. Lewis planned to leave Washington for here today.

The trouble occurred when police tried to break up an "inside picket line" at Chevrolet plant No. 9, the motor parts division, at Flint.

The pickets resisted and clashes ensued.

As reinforcements of city police arrived the crowd outside was dispersing, although a group of pickets still were in the vicinity when the troops moved in several hours later.

Pickets Dispersed

Mr. Travis said union allegations that "a long list of men" had been discharged by the company because of union membership precipitated the skirmishes. He said he had sought a conference yesterday with Arnold Lenz, plant manager, but had been told they could not meet before today.

Mr. Lenz said three workers had been discharged last week, one for "his own protection" after getting into an argument with non-union workers. He said the others violated an agreement between the company and the U. A. W. A. that there would be no union buttons worn and no soliciting of union memberships in the plants.

Two other plants—Chevrolet No. 6 and 8—were held by non-union workers, the first time during the prolonged and widespread strikes against General Motors that any of the plants have been occupied overnight by any but union workers.

Right to join unions issue in English mine rift: Page 4.

Japanese Crisis Ends as Hayashi Sets Up Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 2—Japan's 10-day Cabinet crisis ended this morning with imperial approval of the new Hayashi Cabinet.

Although the circumstances of its formation emphasized the strong grip of the Army on the machinery of the State, the final make-up of the Cabinet is not altogether displeasing to business interests and to those moderate elements which last week feared a sharp swing toward fascism.

The typically Japanese tendency to reach a compromise after a bitter struggle again manifested itself. Hence, the War Minister and the Navy Minister named, respectively, Gen. Kotaro Nakamura and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, represent the moderate and not the extremist wings of the fighting service. Indeed, Gen. Senjuro Hayashi lost some valuable support among his advisers, who left his councils apparently disappointed over the failure of the more extreme candidates for the war and navy portfolios, respectively, Lieut. Gen. Seishiro Itagaki and Vice Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu.

Business Satisfied

Business and financial circles greet the appointment of Toyotaro Yuki as Finance Minister, believing he will display more caution and flexibility than his predecessor, Eichi Baba, in carrying out his difficult task of finding enough money to satisfy the Army and the Navy.

The main political parties remain aloof from the Cabinet, as their representatives declined the demand of the new premier to sever connection with their parties before accepting Cabinet posts.

Some observers believe that the Cabinet, lacking support of both political parties as well as the extreme section of the military, will prove short-lived and merely a stopgap ministry.

One important portfolio is still open, that of Foreign Affairs. General Hayashi is temporarily holding that office. The two principal candidates for the post are Ambassador Saito at Washington and Ambassador Naotake Sato at Paris.

New Ministry Inducted In Imposing Ceremonial

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (AP)—In a brief, business-like ceremony in the imperial palace, Emperor Hirohito today ended Japan's constitutional crisis with formal acceptance of Gen. Senjuro Hayashi's compromise Cabinet.

The 20-minute ceremony in resplendent Phoenix Hall, marked a temporary truce between military bureaucracy and parliamentary leaders, and climaxed a 12-day fight by army extremists for a strong rightist cabinet.

Hayashi Cabinet

The new Cabinet follows:

Premier, temporarily Foreign Minister and Minister of Education—Gen. Senjuro Hayashi.

Minister of Finance and concurrently Overseas Minister—Toyataro Yuki.

Home Minister—Kakichi Kawarada.

War Minister—Lieut. Gen. Kotaro Nakamura.

Navy Minister—Vice-Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai.

Minister of Justice — Suehiko Shiono.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and concurrently Communications—Tatsunosuke Yamazaki.

Minister of Commerce and Industry and concurrently Railways—Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo.

New premier is real soldier: Page 2.

New Perkins Plan Is Submitted For Auto Strike Truce

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—While the immediate General Motors strike situation is being left for the time being in the hand of Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, federal officials here have finally evolved what they believe to be a fair compromise basis for negotiation and took steps today to lay it before the principals in the strike.

Secretary of Labor Perkins conferred with President Roosevelt by telephone regarding the plan. She also took steps to get it before Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors—apparently through intermediaries. Indications are that direct negotiations between Secretary Perkins and Mr. Sloan have not been resumed since the failure of their conference last Friday to produce results. Simultaneously, Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, conferred with John Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, in an attempt to persuade him to accept it.

Their formula involves, as the first step toward settlement, evacuation of occupied plants by sit-down strikers. They propose that, after the strikers have evacuated the plants, General Motors agree that a cordon of state troops be thrown around them to guarantee that they remain closed until a settlement has been reached. General Motors must on its part agree not to attempt to open them in defiance of the cordon.

Next a Year's Contract

As a second step, both parties must then negotiate a 12-month contract covering wages and hours under which General Motors is to recognize the right of the United Automobile Workers to bargain collectively with the employers for their membership. But Mr. Lewis, is to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Poland—Enigma of Central Europe

Reports of Fortifications With French Loan Stir Comment

European Commentary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—In view of rumors coming out of Germany that Poland is about to build a "Maginot" line of its own along its border with Germany, with French financing, it is increasingly important to understand Poland's aims and her key position in northeastern Europe.

The "Maginot" line report is believed in some quarters to be a sequel to the recent German decision to close its long stretch of Polish frontier to Polish commercial airplanes en route to Germany. This was generally taken as an indication that Germany was about to erect fortifications on this sector and did not want the Poles to photograph that work from the air.

It is natural to suppose that any such action on the part of the Germans would in due course have its counterpart on the other side of the frontier.

The "Maginot" line has cost France many millions. The Polish-German frontier is longer than the Franco-German frontier. Poland is much too poor to embark on any such mammoth expenditure, even though she recently did obtain an important loan from France for defense purposes.

This does not, however, mean that Poland has not already taken measures to defend its frontier, nor that Poland does not intend to keep these fortifications up to date. But those who ought to know conditions seem quite sure that any plan to build a counterpart of the "Maginot" line along Poland's German frontier is ruled out because of its costliness, if for no other reason.

Nothing is more amusing to the diplomatic observer than the definitions of Polish policy which appear in quick succession in the popular newspapers. At one moment Poland is represented to be the ally of France and the potential adversary of Germany. At another moment Poland is declared to be the auxiliary of Germany in an anti-French, anti-Russian policy.

The absurdity of these contradictory assertions is apparent. Poland

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

Maginot Line to Be Extended

By the Associated Press

Paris, Feb. 2

Extension of the steel and concrete "Maginot" line of fortifications along the whole of the Belgian and Swiss frontiers was announced today as part of a $19,000,000,000-franc ($874,000,000) French National Defense scheme.

The four-year plan was disclosed to the Chamber of Deputies by Defense Minister Edouard Daladier.

Air Minister Pierre Cot had disclosed earlier that the number of France's first line fighting planes, ready for instant war service, had been increased 37 per cent since last June 1. He pictured France's air force as now second to none save that of Soviet Russia.

With the addition of 1500 planes announced last October, it was said that France's air strength would consist of 4000 of the most modern ships, but M. Cot would not disclose actual numbers in the force.

In turn, M. Daladier announced the "Maginot" line extension to block any possibility of German aggression.

The line would end at Dunkerque on the English channel and extend "to the Jura mountains" along the Swiss border, he said.

The Defense Minister expressed firm belief that it would be "impossible to localize a war in Europe today" and asserted the whole question now is whether the next war would be long or quickly finished.

Military experts, he said, had hoped the Spanish civil war would demonstrate whether modern weapons favor a short war—but "unhappily we learned nothing out of that war."

'No Work, No Eat,' Policy to Govern Matanuska Colony

PALMER, Alaska, Feb. 2 (AP) — Matanuska colonists received notice today from the Alaska Rehabilitation Corporation they are going on a cash basis in eight days—and the new system is founded on the "no work, no eat" theory.

Ross L. Sheely, manager of the corporation, in letters advised all colonists that a work-credit scheme will replace the present arrangement under which subsistence is provided on credit. He set Feb. 10 as the last day on which tokens, given now in lieu of cash, could be traded in at the colony commissary.

The notice said no credit would be allowed on any future purchases from the corporation except on building materials, farm machinery, livestock and stock feed.

Mr. Sheely explained the new system was started to encourage the colonists to clear land and erect buildings, work for which they would be paid at the following rates:

For clearing brush, up to $15 an acre depending on density: cutting trees and removing logs, up to $20 an acre; constructing each present type of barn, $400; constructing each present type of poultry house, $50.

Mr. Sheely said the entire schedule of the work-credit system would be "subject to alteration or revision if it were shown to be unfair in any respect."

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Japan's Premier a Soldier, But Never a Saber-Rattler

By the Associated Press

Japan's new Prime Minister, Senjuro Hayashi, is no saber-rattler, although a thorough soldier.

He has held aloof from the extreme army element which has ambitions to dictate the course of empire, and the civilian political parties with which some of his colleagues, notably the unfortunate Gen. Kazushige Ugaki, have been associated.

Japan has had many generals as Premiers before, but none so completely the simple soldier as General Hayashi. His uniformed predecessors have been soldier-statesmen, with wide administrative experience, which he lacks.

No Stern Militarist

General Hayashi appears anything but the stern militarist. He is short, slight, and like most of his fellows, wears a luxuriant mustache, which flows out well beyond his prominent ears and then turns slightly downward.

His eyes are mild, his gray hair close-cropped, after the Japanese military fashion. He usually clasps his small, thin, almost transparent hands before him on the table as he talks. He speaks quietly and directly. He almost never smiles; humor has no part in his makeup.

The crisis through which Japan is passing, engendered by the clash between the active Generals—General Hayashi's juniors—and the civilians who oppose army domination, dictated the choice of such a man.

In the army's present temper it was almost imperative that Emperor Hirohito nominate a military man to succeeded Koki Hirota. But public opinion dictated that he should be moderate enough to allay popular fears of a militarist dictatorship in the offing.

That the Army saw its extreme pretentions to power generally protested undoubtedly was a reason for the conciliatory statement in which the generals' spokesman, Gen. Count Juichi Terauchi, retiring Minister of War, vigorously denied that he and his fellows sought to impose fascism or military dictatorship on the empire.

Senjuro Hayashi, born in 1876, was graduated from the Army Academy in 1896, and rose steadily through the commissioned ranks, becoming commander of the Imperial Bodyguard Division and then a full general, in command of Japan's Korean garrison.

There in 1931, he won acclaim as a man of swift action and courage.

The night of Sept. 18 the Japanese army in Manchuria attacked Mukden, the beginning of the conquest of an empire, now Manchoukuo. Without waiting for orders from the general staff in Tokyo, General Hayashi immediately started two brigades, nearly half his Korean command, into Manchuria.

This was unprecedented, but it gained the later approval of his superiors and the admiration of the Japanese nation, then supporting the army in its campaign on the continent.

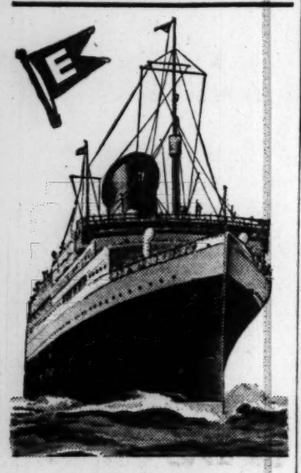
He Steps Up

When Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai was assassinated the next May, General Hayashi was recalled to Tokyo to become Inspector-General of Military Education, one of the highest posts in the Army.

In January, 1934, the fiery little general, Sadao Araki, War Minister through the conquest of Manchuria, resigned. General Hayashi succeeded him and remained under two Premiers.

General Hayashi's association with the assassinated Gen. Jotaro Watanabe showed his opposition to the extreme fascist army element. In the summer of 1935 he appointed the moderate General Watanabe Inspector-General of Military Education after compelling the resignation of Gen. Jinzaburo Mazaki who was encouraging young officers to believe in the Army's right to political power and approval of direct action.

General Hayashi resigned as War Minister in September, 1935, and became a member of the Supreme War Council. He resigned that post after the February uprising last year, when all Army members of the council assumed responsibility for lack of discipline in the armed forces and retired.



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Lehman Rejects Butler's View On Child Labor Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, today has before him the emphatic rejection of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of Dr. Butler's suggestion that New York again refuse to ratify the twenty-second, or so-called child labor, amendment to the Constitution.

Governor Lehman once more went on record for the constitutional change, which the State's lawmakers have defeated for 12 successive years, in reply to a letter from Dr. Butler as head of the New York State Committee Opposing Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment. This projected the argument of this group that the ends sought might be better achieved by a uniform child labor act in every state or a law enabling states to prohibit goods from those where child labor was practiced.

Expressing "complete disagreement" with this point of view, the Governor wrote that the only way child labor could be controlled was to have "minimum standards applicable to all parts of the country."

Urges Federal Action

"That can be achieved only through the federal child labor amendment," his letter declares.

Had Dr. Butler ever tried to obtain passage of uniform legislation "affecting the social and economic life of our nation," it continues, he would realize that it was "substantially impossible" to get uniform action in a common cause "even among small groups of states geographically contiguous or having similar social or economic interests."

The Governor holds as "similarily entirely impracticable" the suggestion for a federal act prohibiting the shipment of goods produced by children into states having anti-child labor laws, declaring it would "lead to abuses and to far-reaching stagnation of trade."

Cites Difficulties

Thus, he continues, a suit of clothes may be tailored in Illinois, but the cloth may have been bought from a Pennsylvania mill. The silk lining in New Jersey, the cotton lining in North Carolina, the thread in Georgia and the buttons in Indiana. Such a law would bar the whole suit if child labor figured in any one of the steps involved.

"Even with a force of thousands of state investigators operating at the manufacturing source and at the borders of our own State," he asserts, "we could not possibly administer such a law without causing delay and dislocation in interstate commerce that would be disastrous and inevitably cause a breakdown in the free passage of goods between states.

"I do not believe that anyone who has given the matter serious study or who is familiar with the administration of our laws or the flow of commerce between our states could possibly seriously contend that it would be practicable or sound to attempt to control child labor in the manner outlined by you."

Maryland Governor Advises Restoring State Salary Cuts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 2—The Maryland Legislature has before it a program by Gov. Harry M. Nice for at least a partial restoration of salary cuts to state workers put into effect in 1933 as an economy and retrenchment policy. It was contained in the Governor's budget message, submitted late last week, in which he showed a theoretical balance, although state revenues have not risen proportionately to the proposed rise in expenditures. The favorable balance shown is achieved chiefly through the device of transferring special highway account funds to the general treasury.

Complete restoration of state employees' and teachers' salary cuts is recommended for those receiving under $1000 a year, and 50 per cent restoration for those receiving more. The minimum salary for attendants at state-supported institutions is raised from $31 to $40 a month.

Continuation of penal institution construction is urged, and also a state-use system for prison-made goods, a proposal dictated by the vast increase in idleness among prisoners, as a result of the Supreme Court's decision barring interstate transit of prison-manufactured goods.

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KNOTT MANAGEMENT

Foundation Offers $200,000 in Prizes For Arc Welding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 2—The James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation announces the offer of prize money amounting to $200,000, to be distributed in a contest which is open to engineers, tehcnicians, designers and workers familiar with the uses of aro welding in manufacture and metallurgy. More than 400 separate awards are provided, with the first prize set at not less than $13,700.

Dr. E. E. Dresse, head of the department of electrical engineering at Ohio State University, will conduct the competition, which starts off the activity of the foundation established last fall under a grant from the Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland.

Formed to encourage and stimulate study and research in arc welding, through advance in the knowledge of design and practical application of the process, the foundation has received wide acclaim among educators and publishers in the engineering world.

Details on the competition are obtainable from A. F. Davis, P. O. Box 5728, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Exhibit Marks His Anniversary

Johannes Gutenberg

A Block Print by Professor Otto W. Fuhrmann of New York University

Gutenberg's Experiments in Printing Traced Back to 1436 by Latest Finds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Documentary evidence that Johannes Gutenberg, German pioneer in printing from movable type, began to use movable metal type as early as 1436—surely by 1437—and not so late as 1440, the year commonly accepted, was submitted by Prof. Otto W. Fuhrmann of the New York University division of graphic arts, here today.

Since 1937 is just 500 years later chronogically than 1437, Professor Fuhrmann has concluded that the 500th anniversary of the invention of printing should be observed this year, and has arranged a special exhibition for the occasion in the Washington square buildings of the university.

Old Law Suit Supplies Key

"Material now denfilitely established as genuine proves that the first experiments in printing were made by Gutenberg in Strassburg in 1436," Professor Fuhrmann said. "A reference to Gutenberg's activity in 'printing' in that year appears in the record of a lawsuit brought against him in Strassburg by some of his partners in a business enterprise.

"The suit was decided in Gutenberg's favor. But since the point involved was purely legal, we learn very little about the activities of the partners, all of whom were pledged to secrecy about their work, according to the custom among craftsmen at that time."

Yet testimony in the suit by one Hans Dunne, a goldsmith, that three years prior to the trial he had profited to the extent of 100 guilders from Gutenberg solely through material pertaining to printing, established, in Professor Fuhrmann's opinion, that the inventor of type was busy with his work long before 1440.

New Picture Prepared

In connection with the anniversary celebration, Professor Fuhrmann has completed a linoleum hand-print in four colors of Gutenberg, using for a model a wood-engraving made by Prof. Karl Mahr of Berlin. The cut shows the printer as a smooth-shaven man of 40—not as a bearded patriarch.

"Gutenberg was not a nobleman, but was a member of a patrician family of the old city of Mainz-on-the Rhine, and men of the aristocracy in Rhenish cities did not wear beards," Professor Fuhrmann continued. "This is a relief to those who must have wondered how a printer like Gutenberg, operating a hand press, could have kept his long beard out of printing ink.

"No authentic portrait of Gutenberg is known, so artists have been at liberty to picture the man according to popular notions as a nobleman or patrician. Usually these portraits have failed to show his vigorous and youthful qualities."

2,000,000 Increase In Jobs Is Reported

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The decline in unemployment since November, 1935, is placed at nearly 2,000,000 persons in a report by the Labor Research Association here. Notable decreases in unemployment were reported in manufacturing, trade, transportation, domestic, personal and professional services.

Approximately 14,750,000 persons in the United States were, however, unemployed in November, 1936, the report by the association adds. This includes 3,794,000 persons on Works Progress Administration and other emergency relief jobs and compares with a previous report by the association which placed the number of unemployed in November, 1935, at 16,658,000 persons.

Experts Urged for N. Y. Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—An appeal for public support to insure that the personnel of the City Planning Commission provided for in the new short charter for New York city be appointed on a sound basis was made by Regional Plan Association, Inc., here today. Civic gains realized by the reform charter might be defeated unless the commission and its operations were carefully protected, the association held.

Under the new charter, adopted by a large majority in the November, 1935, elections, the New York City Planning Commission is given vast powers over the growth and development of Greater New York. Special precautions were taken to shield it against political interference and prevent "log-rolling" tactics.

But unless "the commission is made up of men who are thoroughly conversant with the broad needs of the city and its 7,000,000 people and who will have the ability to meet those needs as far as is humanly and economically possible," the success of the program is problematical, the association said.

"The New York City commission will face here the most difficult task that city planners have attempted," it continued. "Many cities already have city planning bodies, some official and some unofficial, but none of them is called upon to deal with problems of the complexity and extent found in the metropolis of the country. The New York experiment will be watched with great interest, and the effect of what is accomplished here will be widespread."

Three important advantages are held by the new commission in starting its work here, according to the association. First among these is that members will receive substantial salaries and so need not be distracted by other interests. Groundwork for the master plan which the commission is to develop also has been done by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's Committee on City Planning. The commission is expected to benefit from the framework of a major structural plan for New York and its environs as worked out by the Regional Plan Association.

"The provision for public planning in New York city's charter augurs well not only in that it makes the planning body an effective part of the city government, but ties it in with the city's financial operations as well," the association's report continues. "It also is endowed with sufficient power to give assurance that its findings will have respectful attention, while reserving the ultimate decision in all important matters to the elected representatives of the people."

Social Security Levels Rise

CHICAGO, Feb. 1 (AP)—State legislatures framed new bulwarks for the nation's Social Security Laws in sessions resumed today.

The North Dakota House considered extension of the state moratorium on mortgage foreclosures, already approved by the Senate. Bills to reduce the age requirement for old-age pensions from 70 to 65 and to increase pension funds by a 1 per cent gross income tax were introduced in Oregon.

Favorable reports on the federal child labor amendment and tobacco crop limitation bills were on file in North Carolina's Legislature, and bills were drawn for enactment of old-age assistance and aid to dependent children.

Bills embodying Gov. E. D. Rivers' social security program, including old-age pensions, were received in the Georgia Legislature. Arkansas approved a $20 old-age pension bill. Kansas lawmakers debated administration bills to create social security machinery.

Legislative action on other questions, covering the past week, included the following:

Texas—Gov. Allred recommended repeal of the 1933 law legalizing pari-mutuel horse-race betting and asked stronger liquor law enforcement.

Iowa—The Legislature agreed to divide patronage equally between Republicans and Democrats and the Assembly memorialized President Roosevelt to name a battleship for Iowa.

Oregon—A new bill proposed a 10 per cent stamp tax on tobaccos.

Arkansas—The Legislature passed an administration bill creating a civil service system for state employees. It received bills for repeal of the 1935 liquor and horse-racing legalization statutes.

Georgia—The House approved a bill guaranteeing seven-month school terms, while a Senate committee reported favorably a bill requiring the death penalty for kidnaping involving ransom.

Tennessee — The Senate passed a bill "to prohibit publication of false articles on editorial pages" of newspapers, fixing fines and damage liability and providing guilty editors and publishers "shall be forever prohibited from acting as publisher or editor of any newspaper in this state."

Alabama—A state-store liquor control bill passed and will be effective in counties approving sale of liquor in March 10 referendum.

Minnesota—The House approved a bill requiring registration of lobbyists.

Nebraska—Two short ballot bills before the unicameral legislature would abolish all elective offices except governor, lieutenant governor, comptroller and state school superintendent.

South Carolina—A bill was introduced for biennial rather than annual sessions of the legislature.

Kansas — The House received a bill providing capital punishment for kidnapers who harm victims. Two bills were introduced to legalize the sale of 3.2 beer.

Reich Diplomats More Moderate In Views on France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 2—More moderate diplomatic influences are having their say here today.

Thus the entire German press, with a unanimity pointing to official inspiration, quotes French Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos' Sunday speech as evidence that it is not the goal but only the methods which separate the French and German political outlook.

The Völkischer Beobachter, Government organ, says that Germans can only wait until other states appreciate Reichsführer Hitler's anti-Bolshevik attitude.

It is not necessary, this journal adds, to be of the same opinion at the start in order to ultimately reach an agreement.

"In Germany also, where manly frankness of speech is appreciated," it continues, "all efforts toward establishment of a peace compatible with the justice, security and well-being of all nations would be properly welcomed. In the interest of realization of this idea every initiative must be supported which honorably aims to this end, even if only step by step."

G-Men on Trail In 'Final Chapter' Of O'Connell Case

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Department of Justice agents led a nation-wide hunt tonight for Percy "Angel Face" Geary. They said his capture would write the final chapter in the $40,000 kidnaping of John J. O'Connell Jr., from his home in Albany, N. Y., July 7, 1933. The latter is the nephew of Daniel P. O'Connell, a New York State Democratic leader.

J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the federal agents, announced last night what he termed "the next to last chapter" in the case. He said federal agents, accompanied by New York police, early yesterday arrested John J. Oley and Harold "Red" Crowley at their Brooklyn, N. Y., homes. Mr. Hoover also asserted that Francis Leo Oley, a brother of John, was arrested Jan. 20 at Denver, Colo., in connection with the kidnaping and that information obtained from him led to the Brooklyn raids.

Geary, often arrested in the past in New York City and Albany, was named by the Department of Justice official as the only suspect still at large.

Mr. Hoover said 10 men were implicated in the kidnaping of Mr. O'Connell, who, he said, was held at Hoboken, N. J., until the $40,000 ransom was paid. Mr. Hoover named Frank Fisher, Charles Harrigan, John McGlone, Thomas Dugan and George Garguilo.

The federal official reported Manny Strewl was serving a 15-year sentence in New York State for blackmail, and that Fisher was in custody at Albany in connection with the kidnaping. Harrigan, McGlone and Dugan are serving 25 years each at Alcatraz prison in San Francisco Harbor, for mail robbery, he added. Garguilo is serving between 20 and 25 years at Charlestown, Mass., for armed robbery.

New York Extends Quiz On School 'Communism'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2—The inquiry into alleged communism in the public schools of New York, sponsored by Senator John J. McNaboe (D) of Manhattan, has been extended to March 15 by the action of the Senate last night. The committee, which has been under strong fire since it was authorized by the 1936 Legislature, was due to end last night, and an extension of the provisions of the original resolution was necessary if the committee was to continue.

The committee has held no meetings and has been widely condemned by liberals, while Senator McNaboe charged it has been muzzled.

Lehman Budget at New Peak Is Laid to G. O. P. Opposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2—The costly set of emergency levies whereby New York state weathered the crest of the depression still confront its taxpayers for the next fiscal year if the record terms of the 1937-38 budget just laid before the law-makers by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman are fulfilled.

His total for general fund expenditures is $365,555,789.69—the largest in the history of the state and representing an increase of 70 per cent over the level of 10 years ago, 11 per cent over the previous peak of 1932, the last year of Franklin D. Roosevelt's governorship, and 22 per cent over the budget for the current year.

The huge cost sheet was drafted by the Governor as an unsparing indictment of the fiscal strategy of last year's Republican-controlled assembly, demonstrating in paragraph after paragraph the extent to which the size of the new budget was an unavoidable consequence of the unreal "reductions" that House then imposed on the present budget.

Governor Assails Republicans

Referring with vehemence to his three-months' struggle against the Assembly Republicans' scheme to rearrange his budget and revenue plan, the Governor charged this opposition with "deliberate destruction of the integrity of the budget."

He itemized the price of the political gestures then made and placed the total at $26,100,000, or nearly 40 per cent of the new increase. This "gesture" provided for debt service for only nine months instead of a full year, lopped off 1 cent of the 4-cent gasoline tax and cut the appropriation for state aid for schools.

The Legislature received the Governor's $1,000,000-a-day budget last night without comment, but both houses already have before them the tax bills suggested by the Governor. These, under Democratic sponsorship, provide for the continuance of all taxes at present in force, including the emergency imposts, and immediate restoration of the 1-cent gasoline tax.

The important changes in state outlay besides the debt service charges which the Republicans shifted to a deficiency appropriation this year include $21,000,000 for highways, parks and buildings.

No Bond Money Available

This is because for the first time in 14 years no bond money is available for these expenditures, and $10,000,000 to further the Governor's plan to proceed by successive stages to finance unemployment relief out of current revenues.

Governor Legman warned the lawmakers against tampering with this budget, declaring that, should any tax be withheld, they assumed "full responsibility for proposing and inaugurating an adequate substitute revenue."

The maintenance of all taxes now in force, he added, would deliver up revenues sufficient to cover all expenditures and leave an operating surplus of $26,000,000—enough to wipe out the State's "accumulated deficit," which was about $94,000,000 when he took office in 1933. This has now been reduced to $55,900,000 through operating surpluses, so that if revenues reach the total he anticipates over expenditures this year, the deficit will have been cut to $21,900,000. On June 30, 1938, he added, the deficit should be cleared and a surplus of about $4,000,000 left in the State Treasury.

University of Iowa Proves Good Night Club Can Be Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—After three months of successful and profitable operation the University of Iowa's liquor-less night club is hailed as a contribution to the campus activities.

In the opinion of Prof. Rufus Fitzgerald, director of university social activities and the "Silver Shadow," the venture which was begun after much hesitancy has "definitely raised the social standard of university students here."

In every respect other than the fact that only non-alcoholic drinks are served, the "Silver Shadow" is like the conventional night club. It has its floor show, popular singers, its swing band, and its decorative atmosphere.

The musicians, entertainers, and all other employees with the exception of the chefs are students, whose salary collections from the club help them defray the expense of a college education.

It was definitely not begun as an effort to enact a reform. Its primary purpose was to enlarge the university social program and to provide a place in Iowa City where students could have the atmosphere of a night club with good entertainment. Alcoholic beverages were naturally barred from the premises by a state law which prohibits them to be kept in any state school property.

Had the university been in a city which afforded entertainment of cabaret nature the enterprise would never have been started by the school. As the situation existed in the university town this fall there were scattered beer parlors under rigid city control, in which no music and no dancing was permitted and a few outlying shacks which smacked of the atmosphere of the speakeasy.

The novelty of the enterprise has worn off, but the facilities for 110 couples are taxed to the limit almost every Saturday night and are expected to be as long as the "Silver Shadow" gives the students something which no other place can give them.

For a month there has been a second dry night club operating in the city in competition with the university project. It is a frank copy of the university success and it, too, is enjoying good business. Two students and a local cafe owner are its sponsors.

Professor Fitzgerald attributes the near-capacity operation "to the fact that a lot of persons like that kind of place."

More than anything else, the venture has justified the university's theory that many students would prefer to seek their entertainment in pleasaat surroundings without consuming alcoholic beverages than sojourning to damper and dustier places.

Richmond School Revenue Increases to $2,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 2—Richmond's city schools received more than $2,000,000 from the city in 1936 as a result of increased revenues that brought total collections for the year to approximately $9,700,000, or more than $800,000 above the estimate made by the city comptroller on Feb. 1 a year ago.

The schools' share of the total revenue for the year will be as large, if not larger, than in any year of their history. When the year opened on Feb. 1, 1936, it was estimated the schools would receive $1,857,000 as their share of the city's income, but indications were that this amount would be exceeded by approximately $150,000. In 1935, the schools got $1,885,496 from the city.

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Recession of Flood Waters Stresses Task of Recovery

By A Flood Observer
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 2—In terms of human values, of tremendous problems that will be left in the wake of the flood, the experience throughout the inundated areas is one which calls not only for courage today, but for vision tomorrow.

The magnitude of the problem of rehabilitation is something which is not yet appreciated, as relief agencies and officials are devoting major energies to the immediate problems of strengthening levees and preventing privation.

The situation in Cincinnati—seen poignantly and at first hand—presents, however, a characteristic example. Rehabilitation and rebuilding have come to the fore as the Ohio river recedes from its record level.

A committee headed by C. M. Bookman, director of the Community Chest was formed. Federal, state, county, and city officials will co-operate to survey the situation and lay out plans, step by step as fast as the land reappears.

No one knows quite what to expect as the waters go back to where they belong, but there can be no doubt these lowlands will never be the same again. This reconstruction of the Ohio River Valley means much—great public works projects, new homes, new jobs, new business.

Cleaning Up the Waterfront

Waterfronts in our cities and towns are usually lined with ugly, dilopidated buildings. Those along the Ohio are about to be condemned, and to be torn down. About one sixth of the area of the city of Cincinnati has been under water. Just to put buildings, roads, sewers, etc., back into pre-flood condition would call for an estimated expenditure of about $25,000,000. One thing is clear, however; this flood will give an added filip to the building industries' substantial improvement of 1936.

The effect on the middleman is an item; shop-worn goods which have occupied valuable shelf space for too long, have been destroyed. New merchandise will be moved into place. Of course, furniture manufacturers and distributors, wallpaper people, and the suppliers of everything used in the home, store and factory are making their guess as to their part in this huge program. Just to take one item of mechanical equipment to illustrate how unexpected demands may come up every hour as the water moves out; water meters, as a rule are water tight, but officials in Cincinnati are wondering how large a replacement will be necessary because of the sweep of the flood—tearing meters from their connections and rendering them more or less useless.

It is not known to what extent insurance will cover all of these millions of new expenditures, but the opinion has been expressed that a considerable part of the damage which has occurred in the area up to the 60- or 70-foot stage will be covered by insurance, as the threat of floods in these lower regions has been obvious for many years. Means will have to be found, for the supply of credit, through private or public channels, for this work of reconstruction.

Prominent among the federal officials co-operating with the committee are WPA administrators. The immediate work of cleaning up the debris and filth will fall on the works program. In Congress, consideration is being given to the President's new plan for the reorganization of the Federal Government machinery. In it is included the proposed new public works department with a secretary in the Cabinet. Perhaps the Ohio river has gone far toward insuring the setup of this department, and has provided it with its first big series of emergency jobs.

Just what is the outlook for new jobs? As most of the rehabilitation work in the valley will be done by the unskilled—probably to a large extent, too, by those directely interested, whose homes are the ones to be reconditioned—this increased activity will put to work at once those most in need of a daily wage.

How WPA Is Limited

The Works Progress Administration can only use its funds in the public interest. It is not possible for that agency to paint Tom Jones's house nor to pay him to paint it himself. It is in order for it to clean out mud in his house as a matter of public safety, in much the same manner as the fire department proceeds to blow up his house in case it is in the course of a bad fire, and it is in the public interest to take such a drastic course.

The last Congress authorized—but did not appropriate—$300,000,000 for flood control. Of this, about $60,000,000 was designated for the Ohio Valley. This plan was admitted by its designers—the Army engineers—to be only a start on a very big program.

According to this scheme, dams and reservoirs would be created, over the course of the next several years, at strategic points in the five states of the Ohio Valley, but chiefly in western Pennsylvania, and with the major purpose of protecting Pittsburgh. The peak of a great flood would be reduced about seven feet at Pittsburgh, three feet at Cincinnati, and so on, down to six inches at the mouth of the river at Cairo.

Few Feet Mean Much

Probably, a flood only three feet lower at Cincinnati would stop the power plants again, but five feet taken off the crest would leave them going. In any case several days of power operation—very valuable days—would have been added, both on the rise and again on the fall of the flood. Another point; it seems likely that the high waters of the past week between Ashland and Louisville would concentrate the engineers' attention more on flood control in the middle river than heretofore.

Should these big dams and reservoirs be supplemented by numerous small dams on the small rivers running through farms in these five states? This idea was put forward by David Cushman Coyle when he was with the Resettlement Administration. A WPA project for the construction of 1700 small dams in Ohio was proposed for this purpose—flood control, with an eye to possible advantages in soil errosion, power, etc. as well.

Recently, the pollution of the river has been to the fore. Two bills are now before Congress; one places the problem in the hands of the Public Health Service and the other favors the Army engineers.

Many Features Included

Pollution and flood control are only two of the important features of river development. Power, navigation, soil errosion, land use, afforestation, recreation, and navigation are to be dealt with also.

Four months ago the Ohio River Valley Regional Commission was formed—a branch of the National Resources Committee in Washington. These agencies have the function of broad-gauge directive planning—insuring a step-by-step balanced progress, with the emphasis properly placed for the greatest good to the greatest number.

In the past, public opinion has been focused at one time, on this phase and at another time on that. First, it was navigation; dams were installed in the river for that purpose. Later, it was found that that move may not have been in the best interests of the fight against pollution. Now we have the crystallization of opinion favorable to an ambitious scheme of flood control. The best insurance available that due regard will be given to the other phases of river development is the presence in the field of the National Resources Committee and the bodies associated with it throughout the country.

Austrian Peasant Boys Trained as Cavalrymen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—A special riding school is to be opened here where peasant boys, free of cost, may learn to be good cavalrymen. They will be provided with uniforms, lodging, and board, and given a thorough course in the training and care of horses as well as in riding. During their free hours they will study history and geography.

Their only obligation will be that when they return to their villages they must become members of the local riding associations. This is a sort of extra-military training, but on the whole it is felt the lectures on patriotism, civic duties and animal husbandry will be useful.

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Wide World
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Flood Refugees, Both Negro and White, Sit Idly Among Their Possessions Rescued With Them When They Were Evacuated From Their Homes in the Flood Area of the Lower Mississippi River Valley, and Wait for Soldiers to Find a Home for Them in the Tent City the Army Has Hastily Erected Here for Victims. Hourly More Trucks Arrive With More Families

January Proved to Keep Its Repute As Almanac's Month of Water-Pourer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—January, 1937, following the lead of 1936, will go down in weather history as a record breaker for spectacular drought, floods, storms, heat and cold, a month of extreme contrasts, according to J. B. Kincer of the United States Weather Bureau.

The outstanding result of abnormal January weather is the flood carried down to the Mississippi by the Ohio and its tributaries. From Jan. 1 to Jan. 25, the clouds poured down, on thousands of square miles of land, a layer of water that would have been 16 inches deep if none had run off. A belt 100 miles wide, extending roughly 50 miles on each side of the Ohio and about 550 miles long, was deluged with more than 60,000,000,000 tons of water.

"This is too vast to register," Mr. Kincer said, "so we may put it another way. To count these billions of tons of water at the rate of three tons a second, as they passed a single point, would take more than 500 years, keeping at it continuously day and night. Practically all this tremendous tonnage of water rushed down gullies to the nearest streams and from the Ohio into the Mississippi."

Despite the unwanted heavy rains in the East and helpful snows over most of the western half of the country, the need for more precipitation is still acute in the western Great Plains, especially in the Southwest where the soil remains dry and subject to drifting.

Unseasonable freezes in southern California called for the use of millions of orchard heaters to save the citrus fruit crop. Some 10,000,000 gallons of oil were required to supply fuel for these smudges, which means that the January weather cost these orchardists about $100,000.

The loss of unprotected orchards, Mr. Kincer said, was very heavy. Temperatures of 20 and 21 degrees lasted for periods varying from 8 to 16 hours at several places. In marked contrast to these low temperatures, were the high ones in the Southeast, where the extraordinary heat has advanced vegetation precariously, far beyond its normal stage. The blooming of early fruit trees extends up to the southern part of South Carolina.

Flood-Razed Slum To Be City Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 2

The Ohio river has performed a monster slum clearance operation for this city. An area of squalid houses, called "The Point," was in large part purged by the swirling waters; and Mayor Neville Miller plans to ask federal aid in converting it into a park.

Louisville's rehabilitation plans also call for many long-desired parkways, revision of street layouts and other large-scale improvements which the flood reconstruction will now make possible.

Protection Sought For Chinook Salmon In Columbia River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 2—Fish packers and fishermen of the Columbia river area, headed by the fisheries divisions of Oregon and Washington, are backing a campaign for retention of the downstream coffer dam below the Bonneville dam constructions as a protection for the annual spring run of migrant chinock salmon in the Columbia river.

This drive for federal fish protection by retention of the coffer dam or construction of "adequate temporary fishways" is in the face of refusal to do so by Col. Thomas M. Robins, district United States engineer, who holds present plans at Bonneville will "take care of the salmon run."

"The delay and cost of retaining this structure would be prohibitive," commented Colonel Robins. "If we leave it in the high water will probably tear out next to the shore line and gouge an expensive channel through the bank just as it did a year ago. We have provided temporary fishway on both sides of the major dam and these should be adequate."

"We value the salmon run at $10,000,000 a year and there are some 25,000 persons employed in it," declared M. T. Hoy, of the Oregon State Fish Commission, who questioned the "prohibitive cost" statement of Colonel Robins.

Impartial Hearing Urged for Trotzky

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—A move to set up an "irreproachable impartial commission" before which Leon Trotzky, exiled Russian revolutionary now living in Mexico, "can have his day in court," is being furthered here in arrangements by the Amerdican Committee for the Defense of Trotzky. Organized by leaders in liberal and radical circles here, including John Dewey, Norman Thomas, Gaetano Salvemini, Paul Brissenden, Max Eastman and Suzanne La Follette, the committee will launch its campaign to clear the "chief defendant" in the Moscow trials just concluded, at a mass meeting in Mecca Temple, Feb. 14.

The purpose of the meeting is to present a mass demand for immediate inquiry "into the circumstances surrounding the first and second Moscow trials which have so perplexed the entire world." According to George Novack, secretary of the committee, the commission "would be drawn from a panel of eminent jurists and figures prominent in the liberal and labor worlds."

Concurrence in the demand for an inquiry already has come from committees in England, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Canada, Australia, Denmark and from Labor and Socialist International, it was said.

19 Modern Lightships Planned for British Coasts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Nineteen new lightships are being constructed to replace obsolete wooden vessels at present in service off the British coasts.

The Board of Trade here has announced an increase of 25 per cent in the dues levied on shipping for the upkeep of lights, buoys and beacons, from which the new lightships will be supplied as soon as possible. Each lightship is to have new apparatus which will give a strong beam, wireless telephones, new fog-signaling devices, so that ships with direction-finders may take their bearings, and better accommodation for the crews.

Huge Sunspot Reported

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 2 (AP)—Harry Lawton, local astronomer, said a sunspot of unusual size is now visible on the center of the sun "and is actually visible to the naked eye." He added: "Apparently, it exceeds in size the famous sunspot of August, 1917, which had a length of 117,000 miles." A tentative measurement, he said, "shows that it exceeds 125,000 miles in length, which will make it one of the largest sunspots ever observed."

Civil Suit Tests Anti-Picket Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 2—Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, his acting commissioners of public safety and police, and a patrolman are named as defendants in a civil suit filed by Arthur Garfield Hays, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, in federal court in Newark to attack what he alleges is an anti-picketing ban here.

The court action is promised on Mr. Hays' personal experience that Jersey City police do not arrest pickets, but instead chase them out of the strike area because, he holds, they do not want a judicial determination of the right to picket. The method already has been copied by Hoboken officials, he charges.

Mr. Hays' encounter with the Jersey City police came last Saturday night when he and two other members of the union tried to picket the Dollar Line pier, aiding striking West Coast seamen. The police hustled them off the pier with rough handling, but refused to arrest them, Mr. Hays reported, and he went to Federal Judge William Clark in Princeton who promised to co-operate in seeing that citizens have the right to picket in Jersey City in accordance with the law.

"I regard the right of an American citizen to be arrested as fundamental." Mr. Hays said in explanation of his suit. "If the police will not arrest you, you are denied the right of habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury. I believe a civil suit in a federal court will bring out the issues."

French Defense Program Mounts To $874,000,000

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP)—Defense Minister Edouard Daladier announced to the Chamber of Deputies today a four-year plan to strengthen France's army at a cost of 19,000,000,000 francs ($874,000,000).

M. Daladier said that the plan had been unanimously approved by a meeting of ministers with President Lebrun.

It includes creation of a corps of 15,000 specialists to increase the number of professional shock troops.

There would be obligatory preparation of youths before entering the military service to cope with Germany's semi-military labor service.

Wartime Mobilization

Officers and non-commissioned officers would undergo more intensive training. There would be industrial mobilization in wartime.

M. Daladier declared that Germany has an army of 1,000,000 men ready for instant service and asserted that Italy's industries already are on a wartime footing. He added, however, that Premier Mussolini's army was "not what it seemed during the Ethiopian campaign."

France's first line warplane fleet, ready for instant service, has been increased 37 per cent since last June 1, Air Minister Pierre Cot told the Chamber today.

Meets Reich's Threat

To bursts of Leftist applause, he implied that France's air force was strong enough to meet any air threat by Germany, picturing it second to none save that of Soviet Russia.

His address followed upon a warning by Communist Deputy Gitton that Germany's motorized army of 1,100,000 men could be hurled at the French frontier over new superhighways at the rate of 70,000 troops an hour.

The young air minister would not disclose the number of planes in the force.

When the prospective addition of 1500 planes was announced last October, however, it was said that France's air strength would consist of 4000 of the most modern ships.

Allowances Fixed By Security Board From Budget Funds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Social Security Board hopes to provide $9.50 a month assistance to more than 1,250,000 persons 65 years old or over in the fiscal year starting July 1. It makes that estimate for a House committee considering the independent offices appropriation bill. The $9.50 federal contribution would match an equal amount given the needy aged by the state.

The Budget Bureau approved a $150,000,000 appropriation for federal old-age assistance grants in the coming fiscal year, an increase of $65,000,000 over the current year.

The Security Board also plans to provide $3.67 of the $11 per month to be given by federal and state governments to help each dependent child. The board calculated about 1,130,000 children under 16 on next Jan. 1 would be helped.

For that program, the Budget Bureau allowed $54,600,000—a $19,600,000 jump over the present fiscal year.

To aid the needy blind, the board plans to add $12.50 to a like amount from the states each month for about five individuals in each 10,000 of the population.

The Budget Bureau approved $10,000,000 for these benefits, $2,000,000 more than in the current year.

Scottish Plowing Champion Scores Double Triumph

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STIRLING, Scotland—Plowshares and not battle-axes were the weapons used by country folk here when a plowing match was held recently on the field of Bannockburn near here.

Six centuries ago, the ancestors of the Scottish competitors struggled for freedom from the yoke of the English Edward II. On the present occasion, William Headrirk, Easterton, scored a double triumph in the plowing contest, taking the senior championship carrying with it the Lady Steel Maitland medal. He also won for the second time and gained possession outright of the Watson and Middleton Cup for the best plowed lot on the field.

Cairo Is Menaced By Water Seeping Under Its Levees

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth cabled President Roosevelt today, expressing their sympathy for flood-stricken residents in the Mid West.

By the Associated Press

"Sand boils," bursting up in the heart of Cairo, Ill., called for yet another type of effort to cope with the momentarily expected flood crest here.

Emergency squads dumped hundreds of sandbags on the miniature "geysers" boiling through the thin strata of protective surface over the city's foundation of sand. Maj. R. D. Burdick, United States Army engineer, estimated there were about 50 "boils."

The eruptions, he explained, sprang from the pressure of the flooded Ohio river waters, slowly eating their way beneath the levees and seeping under the city to make it—in time—a virtual "floating island."

For 12 consecutive hours the Ohio flowed at a stationary stage as it swept along the city's seawall. The river stood at 59½ feet—six inches below the seawall and three and a half feet beneath the top of the mud-filled box that bulwarks it.

"In all probability the gauge will rise a tenth or two during the next two days," army engineers reported, but they added:

"It is evident the crest is in sight and the magnitude of the stage has been definitely indicated."

Thus Cairo approached its climax. The all but deserted city had paced its fight against a probable crest of 61 feet. If it stays below 60, the levee guards believe the fight is theirs.

Forty additional coast guard boats have arrived to evacuate the city's army of 6000 defenders if the river breaks through. In all, 55 vessels and nine barges are tied up at the river wall.

Waves, lashed by a north wind, swept against the city's reinforced defenses. The waves beat against the three-foot emergency bulkhead—a mud-boxed barricade 18 inches thick—which surmounts the 60-foot concrete seawall.

All along the lower Mississippi, below Cairo, the waves stirred fresh apprehension among army engineers and the 120,000 pick-and-shovel workers toiling day and night to save the cotton kingdom from the $500,000,000 scourge that already has blighted the Ohio river valley in the north.

The fight along the Arkansas side of the Mississippi became hourly more intense today. The Mellwood levee, below Helena, Ark., was being hard pressed.

There was no immediate threat of a major collapse, but military authorities hurriedly conscripted 1000 able-bodied refugees in the martial law area and prepared to dispatch them to Mellwood.

More than 3,000,000 sandbags have already been stacked along the river from Helena to Cairo.

As the flood waters gradually receded in the north, with the Ohio cresting past evacuated Paducah, Ky., on its descent into the deep South, it became apparent that the damage toll has been far under-estimated.

Available estimates from five out of the 11 flood-stricken states revealed a total damage of at least $527,000,000 — including Indiana, $100,000,000; Kentucky, $350,000,000; Illinois, $6,000,000; West Virginia, $1,000,000, and Ohio, $70,000,000. No figures were available for the other six states affected.

Paducah Is Deserted As Boats Patrol Streets

PADUCAH, Ky., Feb. 2 (AP)—The slap of floodwaters against partly submerged buildings and the hollow whir of motorboats were almost the only sounds to be heard today in this deserted city.

Rescue boats toured street channels "mopping up" the last few hundreds in the evacuation of the city's 34,000 residents.

There was no smoke from chimneys, no bustle of individual or commercial activity, no sound of human voices. Paducah was a silent captive of the Ohio river.

Only a few citizens remaining behind to guard property against fire and looting were here to greet news today that the Ohio rise had halted—temporarily, at least—at 60.7 feet, 17.7 above flood level.

But out of the desolation came word of the heroism of 22-year-old William Holman who rescued seven marooned persons from a burning house yesterday. Fire broke out at 19th and C streets and swept to the Holman home. Young Holman dived from a second floor window, swam to a garage and obtained a skiff in which he carried his parents and five others to safety. One of them was an 80-year-old woman.

Foreign English Teachers Attend British Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Twenty-eight teachers of English, from seven European and two South American countries, and two Crown colonies have arrived at the University Colleges of Exeter, Nottingham and Southampton, where they are to attend courses, varying in length from one to three terms, on the English language and British institutions.

In addition, the Governments of Lithuania and Latvia have decided to extend the time spent in Great Britain by certain teachers from these countries.

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Dust Bowl Waits for Rain As Crop Prospects Brighten

GUYMON, Okla., Feb. 2 (AP)—These are expectant days in the "dust bowl" because there is a chance for a crop—if sufficient precipitation comes within the month.

Swirling dust already has visited the Southwest even on days when flood waters were sweeping cities less than 1000 miles away. But agriculturists say there is more moisture in the subsoil, even though the topsoil is dry, than there has been for several years.

Earl Wall, of the Hardesty vicinity, had decided he had about all the dust he wanted and was preparing to move to Polo, Mo. When January snow left .28 inch of moisture on his 350 acres of wheat, he changed his mind and will see it through.

Crop Nearly Normal

Texas county's agricultural agent, H. C. Hyer, judges the wheat crop now as nearly normal for the first time at this season since 1933. Plenty of moisture is needed from now on, he declared.

Harley A. Daniel, Panhandle A. and M. College experiment station director, said: "Crop conditions do not look very favorable now. We must have rain or snow soon as the wheat will only stand a few days like the past few dusty ones. Whether the stand will hold out a week or a month depends on whether the weather is calm and cloudy or clear and dusty."

Southwestern Kansas, with an even break from the weather, is looking for a big crop of wheat and a small crop of dust storms.

Said Herbert Cluetter, Finney county, Kansas farm agent:

"Viewed from every angle, the picture in the old 'Dust Bowl' is brighter than for years. Finney county's 250,000 acres of wheat have sufficient moisture. An unusually dry and windy spring would cause some damage, but if conditions are normal we can look forward to a good crop."

Terracing Proves Help

In the "dust bowl" section of Texas, P. M. Hanna, extension district agent, said conditions reflect a material improvement in comparison with the 1936 picture. Approximately one and one-half millions of acres in the Texas Panhandle has been terraced or contoured during the last year to catch and hold moisture, Mr. Hanna said.

Least hopeful of all the "dust bowl" area is southwestern Colorado, where precipitation is badly needed.

A. E. Clymonds, Colorado Springs, state co-ordinator for the soil conservation service, said "things look discouraging."

"There was very little rain last summer," he said, "and no moisture to speak of this winter. Unless mother nature helps us, there are going to be some more dust storms next spring."

Hopkins to Meet Cairo Crisis

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 2 (AP)—The President's Flood Relief Commission headed northward from Memphis today, intending to meet the crest of the swollen Ohio river at Cairo, Ill.

Harry L. Hopkins, head of the group, said he would confer with Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois at Cairo tomorrow, after a survey of conditions along the New Madrid-Bird's Point floodway in Missouri, and a brief stop at Hickman, Ky.

From Cairo, unless the levee system fails, the commission planned to proceed by boat to Paducah and Owensboro, Ky., Evansville, Ind., Henderson, Ky., Louisville, Carrollton and Cincinnati.

Maj. Gen. E. M. Markham, chief of army engineers, said the government levees were fully capable of carrying "the water in sight" without any evacuations because of breaks.

Behind them in the St. Francis river region of eastern Arkansas, however, the commission left a scene of spreading desolation. Their automobiles splashed hub deep through miles of the river's overflow in the flats, after an inspection tour of refugee camps at Forrest City, Ark.

Highway Closed

Sandbags piled beside the concrete failed to hold back the rising southbound current and the highway was closed after the party returned to Memphis. Flimsy sharecroppers' cabins in the cotton fields along the way were water bound and deserted.

Col. H. L. McAllister, Arkansas national guard area commander, who escorted the commission through the camps at Forrest City, said arrangements were made to care for some 40,000 persons from the St. Francis region in army tent cities.

After visiting refugee tents, some of which housed as many as 19 persons each, and observing the food and hospitals, Mr. Hopkins said the people were "being well cared for on an emergency basis." The same emergency, he said, would continue at least a month or six weeks.

James L. Fieser, vice-chairman of the Red Cross and another member of the commission, said flood over the country had forced 956,000 persons to evacuate their homes, the greatest number affected in this country's history.

Kentucky was hardest hit, he said, with 360,749 homeless in 62 counties. Ohio had 163,312 in 23 counties; Arkansas, 115,918 in 13 counties; Indiana, 68,937 in 19 counties; Illinois, 77,264 in eight counties, and West Virgina, 65,690 in 13 counties.

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Two Main Plans Offered To Boost Pay, Cut Hours; Roosevelt Action Awaited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—With early action by President Roosevelt lookin" toward legislation to raise wages and shorten hours on a nation-wide scale indicated in official circles here, the competition between different plans for bringing about this objective has reached a high pitch.

As happened so frequently in the past, the President has decided on certain goals, let this decision be known among his subordinates and outside advisers, and is sitting back and selecting at will from among the various methods they devise to meet his objective. The same method is now being applied simultaneously to action in the international sphere.

On the domestic question of wage, hour and general labor legislation no final decision has yet been reached at the White House, but the field has narrowed down. It is expected that final decisions will not be long delayed. They will presumably be followed shortly by a presidential message to Congress stating the objectives and outlining the advice by which Mr. Roosevelt then feels it can best be accomplished.

Leading the field—which consists of about a dozen different plans—are two formulas. The respective sponsors, perhaps significantly, are the two men who were most prominent in the administration of the NRA. One is Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, and the other is Donald Richberg. Both are thoroughly familiar with the constitutional question which led ultimately to invalidation of NRA and ever since that event both have been studying ways and means of achieving NRA objectives in a constitutional manner without changing the Constitution.

Richberg's Plan

The so-called Richberg plan, which its author discussed at the White House with the President yesterday, involves revision of the anti-trust laws and strengthening of the Federal Trade Commission. Congress would define as unfair trade practices wages below a certain level; hours above a set maximum; child labor; unhealthy conditions of labor. The trade commission would be charged with enforcing the standards and prosecuting for any violation of them.

The first part of the plan would serve to eliminate abuses and substandard conditions. It would be supplemented by broader authority to the trade commission to approve codes of fair practices within industries in which specified wage and hour scales would be worked out.

General Johnson proposes an entirely different approach to the problem. His suggestion, which several prominent constitutional lawyers believe would be more likely to stand up in the Supreme Court, involves the use of the taxing power of the Federal Government to penalize employers who pay low wages or work their labor more than the hours approved by the Government.

Congress would legislate a tax bill for the purpose of providing relief for the unemployment which is charged against low wages and long hours. In the act would be a series of graduated excise taxes based on wage and hour scales and man-hour production. The effect would be to put such a tax burden on low wages, long hours and speed-up of production as to destroy the advantage of these practices and bring about a general conformity with the standards desired by Congress.

One practical difficulty stands in the way of the Johnson plan. It is the certain opposition in Congress to any standard wage and hour scales for the entire United States which would eliminate the wage differentials which now prevail between different sections of the country. For example, the South would resist as it did under NRA all efforts to raise southern wage scales to a level with those in the northern Atlantic states.

Other Programs Drafted

Trailing behind these two favored plans are a large number of others. The most prominent is already in the form of legislation introduced by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, and has received considerable attention in Congress. The bill calls for the incorporation under federal license of all businesses or industries which operate in or through interstate commerce. The license would be denied to any enterprise which failed to observe specified wage, hour and fair practice standards fixed by Congress.

Major George L. Berry, federal co-ordinator for industrial co-operation, has suggested that the formula which the Supreme Court upheld in approving the ban on interstate commerce in prison-goods be used to ban from commerce goods manufactured under conditions in violation of labor standards set by Congress or by the individual states.

Ship Union Row Breaks Out Anew

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Leaders of the recent East and Gulf Coast "rank and file" seamen's strike protested yesterday that negotiations begun here by old line union officials and steamship owners were a violation of an agreement reached before the National Labor Relations Board in Washington.

Ivan Hunter, secretary-treasurer of the International Seamen's Union, who was repudiated by strikers, announced a preliminary discussion of proposed revisions of the wage agreement now in operation was held this evening with representatives of 41 lines.

Strike leaders who claimed to be newly elected officials of the three district units of the I. S. U. have filed a complaint with the labor board that the agreement reached last year between Hunter and the steamship owners was "fraudulent" and demanded the right to negotiate with the owners themselves.

Banana Skin Fibers Converted Into Yarn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DROYLSDEN, Eng.—A better use for banana skins than being thrown on the ground for people to slip upon has been found here by Mr. Walter Baguley, who is employed by a local textile firm in this Lancashire town. Mr. Baguley has discovered a process by which the fibers from banana skins can be converted into yarn, which in its turn is woven into a fabric of surprising smoothness and softness.

The inventor admits that the process is by no means complete yet, but a small specimen piece of fabric has already been turned out.

Radio Station Is Accused Of Censoring Union Talks

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—The American Civil Liberties Union telegraphed radio station WHK in Cleveland yesterday, asking its confirmation or denial of reports that speeches of United Automobile Workers Union leaders have been censored.

Officials of local 45 of the union charged that the station abruptly terminated its contract with the union and refused to "allow our union to continue to present its side of the present dispute between the General Motors Corporation and its employees."

Bank of England Records

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—A congressional committee's records disclosed yesterday the Bank of England is preparing to duplicate all its records and store the copies in a depository in Wales for safekeeping. Dr. R. D. W. Connor, national archivist, told a House appropriations sub-committee he had been informed the Bank was planning to microfilm all its records.

Italian Royalty at Play

Wide World

Duke of Aosta and Two Daughters
They're Vacationing in Swiss Alps

The Duke, a cousin of Crown Prince Humbert of Italy, seems to have his arms full. On the left is his daughter, Princess Margarita, and on the right his younger daughter, Princess Christiana. And the sun is shining on all the sports seekers.

Test Flight Shows Weather Rises Higher Than 36,000 Feet

Aviation Comment

It begins to look as if aviation's estimate on the "height of the weather" would have to be revised upward. The future of air travel has been visualized as ascending, by means of specially-built planes, from 10,000-foot operation which is the average limit of present commercial flight, to the sub-stratosphere levels in the neighborhood of 35,000 to 40,000 feet.

In these igher levels, it was believed, "weather"—by which is meant the tricks that weather plays—would be a negligible, if not absent factor.

But the recent flight by D. W. (Tommy) Tomlinson, assistant to Jack Frye, president of TWA, transcontinental operator, from Kansas City to Princeton, N. J., in his Northrup Gamma "over weather" plane, shows that, on this occasion at least, weather extended above the absolute limit of 36,000 feet that his plane could reach.

Mr. Tomlinson, accompanied by James Heistand, TWA development engineer, had taken off from Kansas City on a flight to Newark in weather so bad that practically all planes east of the Mississippi had been grounded. The idea of the flight assumably may have been not only the dramatic effect of appearing at the National Aviation Show in New York with many of the aviation world present on a day when everything else was in the hangar, but also it may have been the "worst day," from a weather point of view, that could be found.

Sustained by oxygen, Mr. Tomlinson strove to bring his plane above the cloud masses through which he traveled. He lost sight of the ground at Columbia, Mo. half way between Kansas City and St. Louis. He cruised for a half hour at 36,000 feet, the altitude limit of his plane, trying to "get out on top of the soup." But the best he could see were lighter areas above him indicating that the tops of the clouds were at least 1000 feet higher.

The original destination of the flight, Newark, with an alternate field chosen at Albany, N. Y., was not reached because Mr. Tomlinson had trouble orientating himself by means of the Newark beam. Moisture static had rendered his radio nearly useless. In order to see if he could get "down under" he flew out to sea nearly 150 miles before he turned around. Having decided not to try getting into Newark on this route he began to come down through 35,000 feet of mist, ice and rain south of New York. By chance he "found a hole" when he got down lower and landed in open country near Princeton, N. J.

* * *

The "over weather" ship had every available navigation instrument—much more than commercial transports carry—with the exception of TWA's new "statisticless" beam receiver. Possession of this latest device might have enabled the flight to locate the Newark beam earlier and spared the possibility of a forced landing with empty tanks.

When the procedure of locating the ground from the stratosphere by radio is accurately worked out as the TWA "over-weather" fight did not quite succeed in doing—it will make high altitude flying out of sight of the ground a truly "point to point" contact service.

The flight also tested a new turbo supercharger which practically eliminated the need for manual control above, a factor which gave the pilot more time to devote to other things.

If it did not succeed, the TWA over-weather flight can certainly be classified as a "glori us failure." For it showed the limits above which planes may have to fly for a sub-stratosphere service. For, practically, there was not much actual knowledge of just how high the weather does reach.

* * *

Dr. James H. Kimball, of the New York Weather Bureau, the meteorologist whose "OK" started Lindbergh and other pilots on trans-Atlantic jaunts, is another who has placed himself as opposed to the Lindbergh New York-to-Paris Memorial Flight which is proposed by the French Government on the tenth anniversary of the flight this coming May. And Mr. Kimball's objections to the flight can be summed up as "bad for aviation."

"What useful purpose can be claimed for this flight," Mr. Kimball said, speaking in an address before the annual meeting of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences at Columbia University, New York. Mr. Kimball pointed out that the character of the flight has now been "pulled out" by changing the date from May 20 when Colonel Lindbergh took off for Paris. It will be a mass flight and not a g[illegible] efforts by prepared pilots.

Though the flight may [illegible] in cutting down Colonel Lindbergh's time and be on the front pages of the world for several days, other things may occur, Mr. Kimball pointed out, that will place the starting committee and the aviation industry in an embarrassing position.

Even as recent events in American aviation have raised a huge hearty question among certain portions of the public as to its safety, so aviation ought to spare itself the embarrassment of having to "make explanations." For inevitably the events that may occur in a trans-atlantic race may be translated unaccountably as typical of commercial transport by those who do not know or do not wish to take the trouble to distinguish between "prima donna" aviation and routine commercial operation.

Right to Choose Trade Union Basis of English Mine Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARWORTH, Eng.—The right of employees to join the trade union of their choice is an issue which threatens to spread fro this Nottingham colliery to a general strike of coal miners all over Britain.

An important side issue centers round an order by the owners of Harworth Colliery that a number of miners on strike should vacate their homes which belong to the Colliery company within two months. A test case was held on this matter and the judge ruled in favor of the coal owners.

The dispute has been due to the Harworth Colliery limiting employment to members of the Notinghamshire Miners' Industrial Union. This union is not affiliated to the Mineworkers' Federation. It was set up as a rival organization, after the disastrous strike of 1926.

Some ten weeks ago, however, a strike was called by the old Nottinghamshire Union, which has kept a hold in some pits. This strike, at Harworth, received the financial and moral backing of the Mineworkers' Federation of Great Britain.

Freedom to Organize

A special delegate conference of the Federation held in London recently gave its executive authority to take a national strike ballot "on the question of enforcing the principle of the freedom of organization and trades union recognition for those so organized."

It was not intended that the ballot should be taken until renewed efforts for a peaceful settlement had been made with the Harworth owners. But it was felt by officials at the Federation Conference that if a ballot were held there would be an effective majority for a stoppage in all coal fields.

A resolution was passed that: "This conference, having considered the position at Harworth Colliery and the deliberate attempt of the organized employers in that district to prevent the mine workers from joining the organization of their choice, empowers the Executive Committee to take a ballot vote of the entire coalfields upon the question of enforcing the principle of the freedom of organization and trade union recognition for those so organized.

"Further, it requests the Executive Committee to approach the General Council of the Trades Union Congress in order to enlist the support of the whole trade union movement for this principle, and in the meantime the Executive Committee is to take all necessary steps to deal with questions which have been raised or may arise, and the conference stands adjourned, to be recalled by the Executive Committee."

Mr. J. Jones, president of the Federation, made a statement in which he said: "I think we have an excellent chance to defeat finally the operations of the Industrial Union in what is now practically its last remaining stronghold. The Executive will consider the dates of the ballots at the next meeting. Meanwhile, we shall approach the general council of the Trades Union Congress, and also give the employers a final opportunity to settle by proper discussion what we regard as a vital principle—if they are so willing. Should they refuse to discuss with us the right of the mine workers at Harworth and in Nottinghamshire of voluntary association with the Mineworkers' Federation in that district, then the responsibility of a stoppage in the coalfields, should it ensue, will rest upon them.

"We are determined to bring to an end the insidious terrorism which has been practised in Nottinghamshire for the past 10 years, and to restore the liberty which the workmen had up to 1926, a liberty which was won by our forbears at great cost, and which is no longer denied to any other important industry or trade."

Other observers of the situation, however, contend that the Nottinghamshire miners as a whole have a good understanding with colliery owners and are, on an average, the best paid miners in Britain. It is also alleged that the Federation itself does not uphold the claim of freedom of organization.

An editorial in the London Times states that "The Mineworkers' Federation claims that every one who works at a colliery should be a member of a miners' union and that, although there may be separately organized miners' unions in the several coalfields, they must all belong to the Mineworkers' Federation. In practice the Federation has not been able to make good its claim to be a fully comprehensive industrial union; other unions of craftsmen, insistent on their rights, stand in the way. But it has never abandoned the claim, and whenever possible presses it forward. Before invoking the principle of 'freedom of organization' as the just ground of a national strike the Mineworkers' Federation should first make its own actions square with that principle."

New Strike Truce Plan Out

(Continued from Page 1)

waive for the 12-month period his demand that the union be accepted as the sole agency for collective bargaining for all General Motors workers. He is to accept the right of General Motors to bargain also with representatives of other labor organizations in its plants.

General Motors in turn is to agree not to grant to any other union group terms more advantageous than it has given to the United Automobile Workers.

Behind this plan is the hope of producing a situation at the end of 12 months in which an election could be held under the Labor Relations Act under conditions such that neither side could question the fairness of the result.

Representatives of the strikers contend that an election would be unfair now because the workers have never had an opportunity to express freely their union preferences and are still subject to intimidation by the employer.

Would Have Time to Decide

It is pointed out that during 12 months of unhampered existence in the plants the United Automobile Workers would have every opportunity to present their case to the other workers. If at the end of that period the majority still prefer independent unions, or no unions, there could be no question but that the results represent their true desires.

Strategically the plan is designed to escape the two demands which have been consistently maintained by the opposing groups as a prelude to negotiation. On the one hand is the insistence by General Motors on evacuation of the plants. On the other is the demand of Mr. Lewis for recognition as the sole bargaining agency.

With the situation as it is now it is accepted here as impossible to bring the Labor Act into operation. No serious attempt has been made to bring this about. But the fact remains that Congress has provided legal machinery for determining the rights of collective bargaining of labor groups and of enforcing those rights. Ultimately, it is felt, this machinery must be brought into operation. The 12-month "truce" would pave the way for this, government officials believe.

Much Depends on Compromise

Acceptance of the plan would require a compromise by Mr. Lewis who is still insisting that he will never compromise. But it would be a compromise which to many observers here would give him every fair and reasonable advantage. He would acquire a recognized foothold in General Motors for a CIO union. The contract with that union would be the model for all General Motors plants.

His union would obtain credit generally for improving working conditions in the company. If with such a foothold he could not build up a large organization in General Motors, it would almost unquestionably indicate that the majority do not want his union.

It would equally entail a very real concession by General Motors who would have, at the outset, to agree to a contract with the CIO union. Their plants would remain closed until a binding contract had been signed. They would have to provide the union with a 12-month opportunity to appeal to their workers without intimidation. They would have to take a chance on the CIO winning the allegiance of a majority, in which case a refusal to accept the union as the sole bargaining agency would come athwart the Labor Relations Act.

Whatever the outcome after 12 months, whether in favor of the C. I. O. or of General Motors, would be in accordance with the doctrine of industrial democracy which lies behind the Labor Act. Employees would determine for themselves what kind of representation they want. This, the framers of the plan believe, is what should result regardless of who loses.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

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Training Courses Given to Youths Of South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, S. Af. — Big new schemes for social service are being planned by the Government for improving the conditions of South African youth.

A "battalion" is to be formed for training boys and girls who cannot find employment after passing the sixth standard or who have reached the school-leaving age without passing that standard; and a training scheme for girls will be introduced to enable them to be absorbed into the economic life of the country.

Soil Erosion Work

Thousands of semi-fit men have recently been provided with employment on soil erosion and weed-eradication works under Government subsidy. Now a new subsidization scheme is being considered under which local authorities and other employers willing to take on such men will be subsidized to the extent of 75 per cent of the wages paid.

An institution for native "won't-works" has been established at the Cape, and another for Europeans is to be established in the Eastern Transvaal within the next few months. These people will be forced to work, and will be paid, but the wages will go to their dependents.

Training Courses for Girls

A scheme is also being considered for training girls at various industrial centers of the Union. Within the next few weeks the first large institution will be started in Pretoria, where batches of girls, 120 at a time, will receive a six-months training course.

These girls are to receive the ordinary domestic training that girls generally receive in their homes, and, in addition, will receive training in other directions for which they are best suited.

Although the possibility of such a scheme has up to now only been hinted at in the press, the Labor Department has received applications from more than 20,000 girls for enrollment.

Bodleian Library Shows Old Books Under British Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—An exhibition of books that Britain disapproved is being held at the Bodleian Library here until April 24. The first regular censorship of the English press was established by proclamation in 1538, and strengthened by a decree of the Star Chamber in 1586.

The earliest English book to be banned by the censor which the Bodleian exhibits is "The Historie of Italie," published in 1549. Mary, daughter of Henry VIII, objected to the author's comments on the Italian clergy.

Another early work which was suppressed is William Prynne's "Histrio-Mastix," printed in 1633. It is a vigorous attack on stage players, and was held to be of treasonable tendency because Charles I's Queen, Henrietta Maria, had recently taken part in some amateur theatricals. Prynne anticipated the method of Mr. E. C. Bentley in his "Biography for Beginners," by putting some of his chief observations in the index.

The most famous banned work which the Bodleian exhibits is Sir Walter Raleigh's "History of the World," which James I thought was "too saucy in censuring princes."

Thames Span at Chelsea Rising Ahead of Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Completion of the £300,000 bridge across the Thames at Chelsea is expected in the early summer instead of in October as originally forecast when work commenced in March, 1935.

The new suspension bridge is self-anchoring and constructed of steel. It has a 40-foot wide road which will accommodate four lines of traffic, and two 14-foot wide footpaths constructed outside the main bridge and supported on cantilevers. Weight of vehicles using the bridge will not be limited—a contrast to regulations for the old bridge on which weight was restricted to five tons.

Yellow River Provinces of China Provide Funds for Flood Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Unification of the formerly rather scattered and haphazard flood prevention work along "China's Sorrow," the Yellow River, is sought by a new series of regulations just promulgated by the National Economic Council into whose charge such enterprises have been entrusted.

The Yellow River Conservancy Commission is henceforth to be solely in charge of conservance and dike repair. In order to preserve localized knowledge and administration in their more desirable aspects, river affairs bureaus in various provinces are to be established. The river will be divided into three sections, for each of which a flood prevention bureau will be established. Governors of all provinces along the river will be ex-officio members of the commission, to assist the commission in administration of Yellow River affairs within their respective provinces.

It is stipulated that full assistance must be rendered by Chinese troops stationed along the river in conservancy and flood-prevention work—a far cry from the days of pillaging soldiers who were viewed by the country folk as only robbers and enemies. In this respect the "Christian General" Feng Yu-hsiang was a pioneer, for in the Northwest, years ago, he insisted that his men must not only be disciplined but must also be of service in building roads and dikes.

To provide conservancy and flood-prevention funds the provinces of Honan, Hopei and Shantung are to provide a total of approximately $400,000 a year while the Central Government will give a yearly subsidy of about $300,000, for all of which a great deal can be accomplished with China's cheap labor. However, if there is still not enough money, the three provinces are to increase their contributions according to the ratio set in the initial amounts, with Shantung paying most and Honan next.

Care of the money will be attended to by a chief and an assistant accountant from each of the three bureaus, with the Central Bank of China as sole repository.

Frescoes of Gothic Period Found in Vienna Church

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA — While restoring the Ruprecht church, one of the oldest here, workers found some artistic frescoes on the walls of one of the side naves. The designs, rich in ornate flowers, vases and angel-heads, date from the time of the late Gothic period, probably around 1436.

This church was originally built on the foundation of a Roman temple which stood there when Vienna was still a Roman possession, called Vindobona.

Less Cruelty Convictions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Convictions obtained by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals here, for December, 1936, numbered 84, the lowest number recorded for many months.

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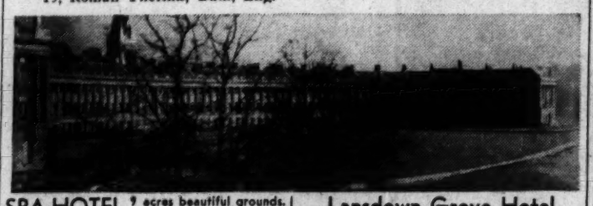

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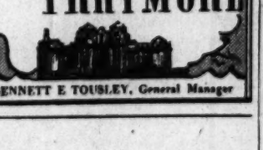

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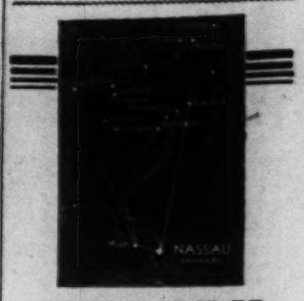

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The Return of Mr. Mitropoulos

By L. A. Sloper

For the second successive year, Dimitri Mitropoulos of Athens has spent two January weeks as guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. His success appeared even more overwhelming on this visit than last year. He received ovations from his audiences, and the orchestra itself evinced unusual liking for him.

Such manifestations are not without cause. Mr. Mitropoulos has many virtues as a conductor. He impresses both listeners and players by his tremendous vitality. Moreover, he is a thorough musician, he knows exactly the effects he wants and he has the technical knowledge and the authority to obtain them. Incidentally, when he is in Boston he has an orchestra of rare virtuosity to realize his wishes; and he is able to command the respect and the allegiance of this sensitive human musical instrument. Finally, Mr. Mitropoulos understands well the value of showmanship in the concert hall, under present-day competitive conditions.

Showmanship was evident in his programs. He conducted nine compositions in his two weeks in Boston, in addition to the accompaniment for Gaspar Cassadó in the Schumann Cello Concerto. Three of the works selected were orchestral arrangements which Mr. Mitropoulos had made from the works of classical composers, and two of the others were compositions for piano and orchestra in which Mr. Mitropoulos played the solo part, while directing the orchestra. It was as if Mr. Cohan were presenting a play by Mr. Cohan, starring Mr. Cohan.

* * *

There is no moral turpitude in conducting an orchestra and playing a piano solo part at the same time. It has been done by some of the most distinguished conductors. Nevertheless, except where the composition is from an early period when orchestras were small, or where it partakes of the nature of chamber music, such a dual performance remains a stunt, rather than an artistic achievement. Mr. Mitropoulos did it not on one program but on three. And the two works he employed for this demonstration of his versatility were not chamber pieces; they were Respighi's Toccata and Malipiero's Concerto, which very likely would have sounded better under normal methods of performance.

The three transcriptions were of the Prelude and Final Air of Dido, from Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas"; Beethoven's String Quartet in C sharp minor, op. 131, and Bach's Organ Prelude and Fugue in B minor. The transcriptions were well made, with due respect to the originals; the point I wish to make now is that there was rather too much Mitropoulos. Unfortunately, there was too much Mitropoulos also in the performance of these transcriptions and of other works.

Oddly enough, the transcription of Beethoven, of which one was especially apprehensive in advance, in performance turned out to be one of the most satisfactory of Mr. Mitropoulos's interpretations. There is of course always a question whether a masterpiece like this should be tampered with at all. There is always the reply, as with Bach's organ music, that in its original form it is heard by comparatively few people; but the reply never quite satisfies us. In the case of this quartet, Mr. Mitropoulos gave the voices to the string orchestra, using the doublebasses merely for reinforcement. Moreover, in performance he permitted himself no noticeable liberties. Thus the experience was on the whole agreeable, even to those of us who prefer to hear what the master wrote.

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The other transcriptions came off less well. The Purcell air was taken at an excessively slow pace, and in the Bach the extravagances of tempo and dynamics quite wilted the architecture and made the magnificent structure float in vapors. It sounded less like Bach than like "Träume" or the "Siegfried Idyl."

Similar treatment had an extraordinary effect on Schumann's Symphony in C major, which became hardly recognizable with the sudden changes of tempi, the unexpected crescendi and diminuendi which seemed to occur at every bar. Of course the line vanished, and the total result recalled the "Fantastic" Symphony rather than the Schumann C major. Such an experience has its excitements, but its musical worth is at least doubtful.

Some excuse might be found for this treatment of Schumann in the fact that at the time of the composition of the C major Symphony the composer was undergoing a mental experience which was perhaps not far removed from that of Berlioz when he wrote the "Fantastic." Even so, it is a pretty bold hand that will expound such a theory at the cost of making Schumann speak another musical dialect.

* * *

And even if this excuse be accepted in the case of the Schumann reading, there is certainly no acceptable explanation of such cavalier treatment for Bach's great Prelude and Fugue in B minor. There must, one feels, be something wanting in a conductor's sense of style to permit him to do such things.

Nevertheless, we need not give up hope of Mr. Mitropoulos, for he is a man of exceptional talents and abounding energy, who, if he will give heed to his better musical nature, should accomplish significant as well as startling results.

The novelties introduced by Mr. Mitropoulos were of no great importance. The Respighi Toccata and the Malipiero Concerto are just two more pieces in the modern idiom which might or might not have been written. Castagnone's "Preludio Giocoso" is a pleasing and successful attempt to capture in music the comedy style of Carlo Goldoni.

Chamber music has also been offering some interesting opportunities. Bernard Zighera's Chamber Orchestra at its second concert confirmed the good impression it had made at its first. The excellent soloists on this occasion were Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, who played the two-piano concerti of Bach in C minor and of Mozart in E flat. Otherwise there were the Haydn "Queen of France" Symphony, a new concerto for string orchestra by Jerzy Fitelberg and D'Indy's Concert for piano (J. M. Sanromá), flute (G. Laurent), cello (A. Zighera) and string orchestra. The Concerto of Jerzy Fitelberg (son of Georg) displayed poverty of musical ideas but a notable technical mastery.

Further rare pleasures were provided by a concert of the recently formed Society of Ancient Instruments, of which Putnam Aldrich, harpsichordist, and Alfred Zighera, viola da gambist, were the organizers. In the performance of some charming music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries they were assisted by Paul Federovsky (quinton), Albert Bernard (dessus de viole), and Gaston Dufresne (contre basse de viole). Most novel items of the program were some Fantasias for a consort of viols the scores of which were lent to the society by Miss Helen Joy Sleeper, who had copied them in the British Museum.

Tchaikovsky Ballet Revived

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

With its revival this winter of Tchaikovsky's ballet, "Sleeping Beauty," the Moscow ballet has achieved the most beautiful, if not the most original, production of a "dance symphony" since the revolution. This conservative version of a classical Russian ballet may dismay those who look to the Soviets to produce something "different" in dancing, as well as in the drama; but it is instructive to those whose only conception of the Russian ballet has come from the Diaghileff company and its successors. Certainly there is little in common between the Russian ballets seen abroad nowadays and this full-length, unified spectacle.

This revival proves, if any proof is necessary, that the state ballets in Soviet Russia are carrying on the traditions established in state ballets under the Tsars. The revolution has disturbed the state ballet and opera companies less than most other institutions. The Bolsheviks followed the Tsars in their support of established repertory companies, with their elaborate schools and vast permanent personnel. Political interference probably has been no greater under the Bolsheviks than it was under the Tsars; the management, in many cases, has not been changed.

* * *

Those responsible for the revival of "Sleeping Beauty" have conscientiously observed the traditions. The ballet has been presented much as it was in St. Petersburg for the first time on the evening of Jan. 3, 1890. The régisseur has followed the original story of the Frenchman, Charles Perrault, based on the familiar fairy tale, and the original dances arranged by the Italian, Marius Petipa. There has been no attempt to "modernize" the story or to inject Communist "ideology."

Ballets as performed in Russia, unlike those of Diaghileff and his successors, are full-length "dance dramas" occupying an entire evening. "Sleeping Beauty" was the first ballet composed by a composer of the first rank, and Tchaikovsky's genius made the music more important than the dancing, compensating with music for the absence of words. Apparently this ballet has never been fully presented abroad; the Monte Carlo Ballet gives a fragmentary sketch in "Aurora's Wedding."

The Tsars certainly could have provided no more lavish production than this. An orchestra of 80 adequately interprets Tchaikovsky's music, and several hundred dancers and mimes are used on the vast stage of the Opera House. E. M. Rabinovich has been given a free hand with the settings and costumes, which are harmoniously blended, suited to the story and music.

* * *

The prima ballerina Semyonova, whose mastery of classical technique is greatly admired in Russia, has entered fully into the fairy-tale atmosphere. She aroused enthusiasm by her interpretation of the episode in which she dances, half awake and half asleep, with the prince whose kiss has aroused her from her long sleep. Talented solo dancers make the most of the numerous minor roles, and children of all ages from the ballet school provide charming retinues for the fairy queens who visit the baby princess with their gifts.

"Sleeping Beauty" suits Russia's present optimistic mood; the program notes explained that there are two Tchaikovsky's, the melancholy composer of "Swan Lake" and the "happy, joyous, wholesome, humorous" composer of "Sleeping Beauty." Certainly this ballet leaves audiences in a very happy mood, and with a new respect for the Russian classical dance.

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

"Phoenix," Woodcut by Pedro Diaz Morante (1565-1636)

A Print Department Jubilee

By Dorothy Adlow

The Print Department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is celebrating its fiftieth birthday. To mark the occasion, a large exhibition of prints and drawings selected from its collection has been placed on display in the special exhibition galleries. In half a hundred years, the museum has come to own more than 100,000 items. Its point of pride is not in quantity alone, for in quality, too, does this collection excel.

In an exhibition of such scope it is difficult to devote one's time, on the first visit, at any rate, to particular prints, for it is a temptation to move about slowly, to apprehend the variety of methods, the divergent viewpoints, the particular tendencies of countries and eras evolving in the mediums.

* * *

The graphic arts, as we define them today, originated in the Renaissance, were contemporary with the invention of printing. They had the advantage of being put to use, of serving as illustrations. Function has always proved a benefit to the craftsman, giving him some point, some limitation upon which to regulate his fancy. When masters such as Albrecht Dürer and Lucas Van Leyden and Rembrandt put their hands to the print, they enriched, ennobled it; found the small size, the lack of color, the exactions of the materials of metal and wood a stimulus to imagination. Here at the museum we note how they maintained the native character of the medium, the luminous, ductile quality of metal, the fibrous, organic character of wood. The etched plates differ, for their lines have been bitten by acid, which, too, imparts a trenchant property to the print.

Stylistic traits of the day find their way also to the plate. The Italian prints reveal the elegance and grace, the interest in form and in plasticity engendered by the Renaissance devotion to the classics. The German masters communicated their innate dramatic force, their decorative resourcefulness, their spirited mysticism. The Flemish master invested his prints with a wholesome, unostentatious realism. The print is another pictorial art, gaining effect through discerning treatment of line, through carefully regulated lights and shadows, through properly disposed masses. Painters, turned to print-making, had to shift emphasis, visualize within new boundaries.

* * *

Rembrandt's etchings make more emphatic the feature of tone, in the daring regulation of lights and shadows, in dramatically illuminated effects. The line loses its earlier application, serves tonal needs. Etchers after Rembrandt felt his influence strongly, while engravers too looked back to earlier masters. The trends of the nineteenth century affected both subject matter and handling in the print, and the definitely painter-like emphasis in the pictorial arts tended to diminish the significance of the print. Lithography came into its own, a closer link with painting. Impressionism rendered the print something casual, diffuse and sometimes pointless; only the gifted hand, the bright imagination, could reconcile the lineal and tonal arts, so that one was not submerged by the other.

The Boston Museum exhibition has a great deal of contemporary material, and we may note how varied are the methods of handling, some derivative, some original, some eccentric. The colorists have found the way to work their problem; the linealists have frankly abandoned impressionism and sought inspiration in ancient handicraft. The modern graphic artist is free to wander, to derive, to select, here and there. The print has enormous latitude; it is a democratic medium, lending itself to exploitation, to experiment. On the literary side, it still serves for illustration, for caricature, for documentary purpose. A vast, a flexible, a fascinating medium.

Romanticism, True and False

By Harold Hobson

London

Two highly romantic entertainments have recently arrived in London. One is "The Charge of the Light Brigade," a further installment of America's film tribute to the British Empire, and the other, "Balalaika," a musical play by Mr. Eric Maschwitz, with the decline and fall of Imperial Russia for its theme. The upshot of both is to leave the spectator wondering why their romanticism should be so different from that of Stevenson, for example, why the one should be such drivel, and the other such a reputable attitude towards life.

"Balalaika" is an immensely expensive show. It fills the huge Adelphi stage with glittering uniforms, flashing gypsy costumes, ballet dresses, palaces, theaters, foyers, suburban drawing rooms and country clubs. It crowds these opulent scenes with an enormous cast, including dancers, singers, Cossacks, private soldiers, revolutionaries, anarchists, cabaret performers, Parisian tourists and Russian aristocrats. These people dance, they make rhetorical speeches with ample references to the great plains of the Fatherland and the sound of bells across the snow; they fire revolvers, they fall in love, they defy fate, they laugh, they shout, they weep, they go to the front, they go into exile, they go on the razzle; they throw bombs, they catch bombs, and when on pleasure bent they eat bombs, or, at any rate, bombes glacées. In fact, "Balalaika" is a show that has everything—everything, that is, except sense.

* * *

Yet the piece has a certain interest because it raises a question which, in practically the same form, is brought up over and over again in the world of popular entertainment, especially on the screen. What precisely is it that makes the romanticism of many plays and films ridiculous? There is nothing wrong with romanticism itself; some of the world's greatest writers have been romantics. Let us look again at "Balalaika."

Its story is about a young Cossack officer, Count Peter Karagin (Mr. Roger Treville), who falls in love with a dancer, Lydia Marakova (Miss Muriel Angelus), in the Imperial Ballet. He is recalled to Russia from the front to act as personal bodyguard to the Emperor, on whose life anarchists are making bold attempts. One night at the ballet a bomb is thrown, and Karagin, with immense courage (offstage), saves the Emperor's life. Vowing that he will move heaven and earth to find the perpetrator of the crime, he returns home with Lydia, only to discover that her father is the man the police are looking for. Without a moment's hesitation, Karagin cries, "We must get you safe away from here."

Now look at "The Charge of the Light Brigade." Why the Brigade ever charged at all at Balaclava is a point for which many explanations have been offered. The film, with bold originality, discards these, and provides one of its own. A treacherous Indian, Surat Khan, is in the Russian Army. This gentleman the commander of the English regiment, Captain Vickers, has no cause to love. He therefore forges an order to charge, so that Surat Khan may be taken care of. The charge also serves the romantic purpose of removing Vickers from the path of his brother, Perry, who is in love with Vickers' betrothed.

The point in common between "Balalaika" and "The Charge of the Light Brigade" is that they both assume that to betray professional honor for private reasons is a gallant thing to do. This assumption is very common on the screen. It may also be met with, but not so often, on the stage. It is, of course, drivel.

* * *

We do not mean to say that a good play or film may not be written about a man who acts as Karagin or Vickers acts. Antony acted like that, and "Antony and Cleopatra" is a good play. We do not say that the author need despise such a man. There is no reason to suppose that, when Cleopatra cried, after Antony's passing, "O, withered is the garland of the war," Shakespeare did not heartily endorse her opinion. What we do maintain is that the author must see his hero's action in its true light, which means that he must condemn it, as Shakespeare all through his play condemns Antony's behavior. If he does not condemn, but approves, then his romanticism and his play both ring false. For a romantic must have a realist sense of values.

Mme. Flagstad in "Siegfried"

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

"Siegfried," presented for the first time at the Metropolitan Opera House this season on the evening of Jan. 22, had a number of novel features. Never before had Kirsten Flagstad appeared here as the second of the three Brünnhildes; nor had we made the acquaintance of Kerstin Thorborg as Erda, Stella Andreva as the singer of the Forest Bird, or Karl Laufkoetter as Mime.

Though less in mere length than the other Brünnhildes, the "Siegfried" Brünnhilde is a role of inexorable exactions. Some of them Mme. Flagstad met successfully. Thus she declaimed the opening phrases of the one-time Wish Maiden with notable vigor and breadth. But the long lyric line of "Ewig war ich" cost her some effort. After all, her voice of late has been driven relentlessly. In the latter part of the scene, however, it rang out brilliantly, though the very last measures went badly, and the concluding attempt at a high C was rather pitiful.

* * *

The variety of color that Mme. Flagstad has been learning to inject into her tones in other parts was steadily absent on this occasion. Nor was her acting of a role that is exceedingly gradual in its unfolding by any means even. At moments she was genuinely impressive. At others she seemed never to have learned quite what to do. Altogether, the "Siegfried" Brünnhilde of the Norwegian soprano evidently had not yet grown to the artistic stature of her "Walküre" Brünnhilde.

Mme. Thorborg's delivery of Erda's utterances had to recommend it real majesty of style, as well as admirably clear enunciation, but the voice itself in this deep contralto music was a thing of fog and tremors; for, obviously, whatever the voice may be, it is no contralto. Mme. Andreva sang the bird's lines brightly and sweetly. Mr. Laufkoetter was acclaimed by the audience and indisputably he made of the dwarf a sufficiently sinister figure. But he indulged altogether too much in conventional operatic gesture. Vocally, however, he was well above the average Mime.

* * *

In "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," on the following afternoon, the experiment was tried of allotting the four fatal women of these Hoffmann episodes to a single singing-actress, in this case Vina Bovy. Such was Offenbach's intention, just as he meant the four men who dog Hoffmann's footsteps to be embodied by one and the same singing-actor. Still, never before in the experience of this writer had the intention been carried out as regards the spindle half. Mme. Bovy through her four-fold achievement added distinctly to her local fame.

The evening of Jan. 25 brought the season's first Metropolitan "Tannhäuser." Outstanding in this event were the rich and expressive singing of Lotte Lehmann as Elisabeth, the fine and euphonious vocalism of Richard Bonelli as Wolfram, the noble portrait of the Landgraf provided by Ludwig Hoffmann, the excellent work of the chorus and the skill with which Maurice de Abravanel, conducting his first "Tannhäuser" here.

Orchestrally the event of recent days was the first appearance of Georges Enesco, most famous of Roumanian musicians, as the second of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society's "guest conductor-composers" of the winter. Mr. Enesco had conducted here before, but never for the Philharmonic-Symphony. He signalized the occasion by devoting the second half of the program to Roumanian music—a "Marche Juive" by Mihail Jora, who holds various important positions in his own country, and a Symphony of Enesco authorship in E flat. The first half comprised Gluck's "Iphigénie en Aulide" Overture and a Symphony in C that the late Paul Dukas composed some 40 years ago.

Mr. Enesco, a strange, shambling apparition on the podium, who swayed and danced and even crouched, obtained without reference to score exceedingly spirited performances of everything. But these exceedingly spirited performances were also exceedingly heavy-handed and noisy. Treatment of that sort disfigured in a measure the classic contours of Gluck's overture, nor was it often appropriate in the rest of the program. The "Marche Juive," never played before in America, had one eminent virtue, brevity.

Though the Dukas and the Enesco symphonies had been given here as long ago as 1911 (under the direction of Walter Damrosch), neither was familiar. Incidentally, both are in three movements, and the second and third movements of Dukas's contain pages of genuine beauty. But as a whole the work is repetitious, long-drawn-out and altogether too reminiscent of César Franck. Of the Enesco work I confess I could make very little, and it is powerless, being more than 30 years old, to intrigue us with novel devices.

Homage to Schönberg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

In the week of Jan. 4, Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge presented the University of California at Los Angeles with four chamber music programs given by the Kolisch Quartet, honoring Arnold Schönberg, who is a professor of music in the university. The concerts, given in Royce Hall, were open to the public; at each a quartet by Schönberg was featured and as a companion piece a Beethoven quartet was played; so those modernists who have come to look upon Beethoven with some disdain had the delight engendered by plenty of Schönbergian dissonantal pyrotechnics while the "old fogies" who still expand happily at the three B's gritted their teeth and endured Schönberg for the sake of Beethoven performed by the magnificent Kolisch group, with everyone satisfied at least half the time.

The works played were: (Jan. 4) Beethoven, Quartet in E flat major, Op. 127, and the Schönberg No. 1 in D minor, Op. 7; (Jan. 6) Schönberg, No. 2, in F sharp minor, Op. 10, with Clemence Gifford, mezzo-soprano, singing the vocal part in the last two movements, and the first three movements of the Beethoven Quartet in B flat, Op. 130, and the Finale (Grand Fugue) of the Op. 133; (Jan. 7) Schönberg, Quartet, Op. 30, No. 3, and Beethoven's C sharp minor, Op. 131; (Jan. 8) Schönberg, No. 4, Op. 37 (written for the Kolisch Quartet) and the Beethoven A minor Quartet, Op. 132.

* * *

At the second Saturday night Philharmonic Orchestra concert, Mr. Klemperer presented, for the first time, Joseph Achron's Second Violin Concerto Op. 68. The composer, a first-rate violinist, was the soloist. Despite two pages of thematic material printed in the program notes, it was difficult at a first hearing to follow the intricacies of a score composed with trigonometrical calculation. In the slow movement there was considerable lyric beauty and the balance of the instruments was maintained with excellent taste. The closing movement had a cadenza for solo violin and celesta that took its place naturally, adding charm to an interesting contrapuntal treatment of several themes. The first movement—nebulous and vague—accomplished little more than to accustom the listener to the mood of the work as a whole. The program of this concert included a spirited reading of the "Manfred" Overture by Schumann; the "Afternoon of a Faun," by Debussy, which disclosed Mr. Klemperer's growing ease with poetic music and held much charm, and the Haydn D major Symphony.

In the symphony concerts of Jan. 7 and 8 Mr. Klemperer gave a fine reading of the Symphony No. 4 by Sibelius. It is not difficult to understand why this work has not found easy audience, yet its stark grandeur remains in remembrance.

* * *

Except for the "Oberon" Overture by Weber, the remainder of the program placed the contralto Rose Bampton in the foreground. With the orchestra she sang "Pace, Pace," from Verdi's "The Force of Destiny"; "When I Am Laid in Earth," by Purcell; two Richard Strauss songs: "Lullaby" and "Cäcelie," and the Prelude and Love-Death from "Tristan and Isolde." While the Wagner score was not familiar enough to the soloist to permit her to do without her notes, she surprised us with her promise as a Wagnerian singer. The Purcell and Strauss numbers were her most beautifully sung selections, and Mr. Klemperer certainly has never given a more sympathetic accompaniment to a soloist than on this occasion.

The orchestra is rounding into very good form, the violins are now smooth and really in tune (not tuned sharp as in some instances in the past) and the bowing is clean and decisive. The brasses are less caustic and the ensemble is well knit, although we still dislike the double basses over on the left of the stage behind the violins.

B. K. W.

An American "Strife"

By Arthur Pollock

New York

To the dramatic comments on the condition of the working man and his relations with those for whom he works there has been added now a play called "Tide Rising." The author's hope for "Tide Rising" is that it will do justice to both sides of the question relating to labor.

George Brewer Jr., that author, has it in mind to write a play not unlike John Galsworthy's "Strife." It is his desire to be just and wholly American, plain, homely. So what more natural, from his point of view, than that the scenes of the drama be laid in a small-town New England drugstore, the proprietor of which is of old American stock? Into the store can come all sorts of people: workers, pillars of local society, capitalists, politicians, toughs, aliens. And, while keeping his drama as plain and obvious as the small-town comedies of the era in which John Golden thrived, he wants his characters and their actions to be symbolic.

He does not write with any great skill, or give his drama subtlety. This is elementary argumentation in terms of clumsy but sometimes exciting drama.

The village druggist, played by Grant Mitchell, is finding times bad, but his self-respect, his honesty, his democratic instincts and love of fair play are as strong as ever they were. He is a member of a village board that must decide whether the town is to have or not to have a new schoolhouse. Citizens with axes to grind try to influence him to vote their way. One is the owner of the local factory, which underpays its workers. Another is the political boss, who wants to get something out of the project. The druggist is brusque and honest with them, making enemies of both.

Now enters the alien agitator, as Mr. Brewer conceives that figure in the life of today. She is the city girl the druggist's son has married. She talks with a foreign accent, and the author makes no attempt to prevent our assuming that she is Russian.

Before long she has made friends of all the town's underpaid workers, persuaded them that they are victims of their employer at the factory and that they should strike. The girl is clever, determined, ruthless. The factory owner is just as stubborn and ruthless. The druggist considers them both wrong, but, symbolizing democracy, listens to both, gives both their chance. When the strike comes, he takes the situation in hand, arrests the agitator and the factory owner with impartial zeal, drives the armed strike-breakers out of town—thwarts both sides, that is—and prevents riot and bloodshed. But he does not settle the issues at stake, contenting himself with restoring law and order.

What exactly Mr. Brewer wants to teach his audiences I do not know. Probably he is merely warning us against the strife that brings on one kind of dictator or another. Perhaps he is merely exhorting civilization to use what dramatists who write small-town plays call so confidently, as if it were the cure for everything, common sense. One wonders if it is quite so simple as that.

"Tide Rising" is far from profound. Its characters are puppets contrived and manipulated by an author who wants to be realistic and symbolic at the same time and has not the skill needed for so difficult an undertaking. But he can get his people together now and then and cause them to act in a way that gives the play movement and excitement. And he does try to be honest, impartial and illuminating.

Lyceum Theater—Tide Rising, by George Brewer Jr., presented by Richard Aldrich and Richardson Myers; staged by Arthur Sircom. Jan. 25, 1937.

Detroit Exhibitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

The Detroit Institute of Arts is showing some 27 canvases by Paul Cézanne, lent from collections in this country and abroad, as well as a number of oils, water colors and prints by the contemporary German expressionist, Ernst Ludwig Kirchner.

Looking about the gallery filled with these Cézanne paintings, one can hardly believe it possible that they could have been hailed by critics of a generation ago as "crude," "violent" or "ugly." The colors are mellow and subtle, the pattern harmonious, and the conception uniformly intelligent.

While the present show is by no means comprehensive, it does include some notable works, such as the famous "Estaque" (a town in southern France), which is perhaps one of Cézanne's most often reproduced paintings. This is the finest of the landscapes shown here, combining as it does beautiful balance in composition with bulk form as it exists in space. There are also two of the rich quarry scenes. "Quarry at Tholonet" is of towering red masses with tiny isolated figure at the bottom.

The Mt. St. Victoire which Cézanne so loved to paint is represented as a large gray bluff, looming high. More brilliant in color are the "Jas de Bouffan" in green and orange, and "Zola's House at Medan" in vivid greens, yellows and reds, applied in heavy sloping brush strokes. "The Great Oak" is an example of how Cézanne preferred to strip a tree of all but its essential structure, rather than stress the picturesqueness of its foliage.

* * *

There are a few small and old-masterish works, like "Nymphs and Fauns," which might almost be taken for a Reubens. "Bathers," done late in the artist's life, when his original style had fully developed, is small but powerful, each of the tiny figures being solid and bulky.

Among the portraits there is a tiny one of Zola, an unfinished work (1862). A large portrait of the artist's son is in neutral tones, and the self-portrait at the easel, lent from the Paris collection of Cézanne's son, is especially intelligent and frank. In the Boyer portrait there is superb modeling of the planes of the face. An earlier work, "Jules Peyrou," a keen and piquant face with short beard, has pink flesh tones. A study of a small boy is in entirely different coloring—bluish flesh, and a chair the color of eggplant.

As one steps from the Cézannes into the Kirchner gallery one feels almost a physical shock from the violence of the colors. The 57-year-old German who now lives like a hermit in the Swiss Alps revels in the brightest greens and most vivious of purples. Like most moderns, he has sprouted from Cézanne; his concern is with "significant form," but his manner is much more emotional, less experimental. This is the first time any considerable number of his works have been shown in this country, though a few paintings were on view at the Museum of Modern Art in 1931.

The large oils have posterish quality, due to the broad, flat areas of color and to the clarity (almost obviousness) of the design. One is a view of Basle, looking across the Rhone toward the city, with a definite pattern of houses and windows, spires and bridge arches, and a few figures walking in the foreground on the near side of the river. Both this and the view of Dresden, with its rugged pattern of blue, green and purple, and purely arbitrary jagged shapes of green and white clouds, were done from memory, after short visits to these cities. It is as if the pure, cold mountain air had clarified his conception and the unessentials had faded away.

* * *

The Alpine scenes have more vigor. "Mountain Goats" is superb. The great creatures with their angular shapes and enormous horns are painted in purples and hennas against sparsely patterned foliage of Kirchner's own peculiar green. Other Swiss scenes show archers practicing in a valley, or glaciers flowing down green mountain sides.

The water colors are peculiarly decorative, and even less realistic than the oils. There are several smart flower pieces. "Wallerlake After Rain" has clearly defined pattern of clouds against a row of cliffs, and "Alpine Storm" is still nearer to the abstract. An approach to surrealism is "Portrait Head," in which three vague human figures combine to form a semblance of a head, but the emotional quality and lack of photographic detail set it apart from that form of modernism.

"Nudes in Forest" is gorgeous in its decorative pattern. "Sunday Promenade by the Lake" shows an even row of sailboats in the background, with the foreground figures merely suggested by means of swift brush strokes which somehow convey people in movement. In "Rising Moon," with a round yellow face (and even sketchy features) and stream of yellow light behind a mountain top, there is a whimsical humor. The outlines are painted with queer little blobs of black paint. In a mountain landscape of great vigor, Kirchner has used a combination of water color and great sweeping lines of black crayon.

Lithography in America

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The tremendous strides made in American lithography during the last decade is indicated in the ninth annual exhibition of work in that medium staged by the Print Club.

When that organization held its first national lithographic salon less than 10 years ago it was forced to compile its own list of artists from many different scattered lists, and what it received as material for an exhibition proved far from inspiring.

Whether through encouragement offered by such organization as the Print Club through low-priced pressure brought to bear by certain groups of artists aiming at mass sales or through the flexibility of the medium itself, the lithograph today has ousted etching from first place in the affections of the American artist.

As displayed at the Print Club it is a vigorous art. The Mary S. Collins prize for the best lithograph has been awarded to Stow Wengenroth for his fine interpretation of landscape, "Trees and the Sky." There is an atmospheric lightness in the conception often missing in a Wengenroth print.

Honorable mentions went, first, to Robert Riggs for "On Stage Four" and, second, to Peter Hurd for "Baptism at Three Wells." Both Riggs and Hurd are Philadelphia artists. The former, known for his series of circus compositions, adds one more to the list. Hurd, on the other hand, is just beginning to make a name for himself, and in both his contributions to the current salon shows himself a lithographer of first rank.

There are, however, other prints that must have provided keen competition. Particularly interesting is "Houseboat on the Erie Canal," by James Wilson Milnor. Strong in its pattern of light and shade, this print offers an artist's impression of American life on the deck of a floating home on an inland waterway.

The use of sharp black and white contrasts is found also in "Les Trois Soeurs" by Vera Andrus. This artist and Katherine Schlater both present scenes characteristic of the Gaspé Peninsula, with its dramatic sea-edged cliffs, its rolling hills punctuated by quaint dwellings and its harbors accented by dark-hulled sailing craft.

Atmospheric charm is strong in Adolf Dehn's "In the Tyrol," where rolling mountain slopes are covered with soft snow drift. Even the evergreens have a feathery quality. The artist clings with fondness to the scene, and vents upon it none of the biting satire with which he castigates tourists in his "Venetian Scene."

The satiric theme has captured many a print-maker. In her "Queer Fish," Mabel Dwight poses the strange shape of humans against that of the finny tribe, with devastating results. Her humor, though never bitter, always hits its marks. So does that of Wanda Gág, who offers a highway satire in "Progress." To the right is an old covered bridge, about to fall apart; to the left is a busy gas station; while "thumbers" implore a ride against a blatant background of billboards.

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The Writer-Craftsman Turns to a Study of Biography

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Learning to Write Through Reading

X—How a Study of Good Biographies Can Help Us to Train Ourselves

By Bertha White Smith
Former Editor of The Writer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The most interesting development thus far in writing for the twentieth century is the tremendous demand for modern biography. Not only has it moved into the forefront of the best-sellers on bookstore lists, but there appears to be only a beginning in the lively response to it in dramatic form. "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," "Disraeli," "Alexander Hamilton," "Henry VIII," "Catherine the Great," "Elizabeth and Essex," and "Victoria Regina," while making box-office history, indicate merely the first steps in the popularity of life-stories as portrayed by modern writers.

Boswell's View

What is the reason for this sudden demand? For many years biography has been an accepted form of high literary art. Readers of discriminating taste have turned to it for history in its most interesting guise, not only as pictured in the story of one man in particular but in the lives and events of his time. And in many respects the new biography differs little from that of the time of James Boswell, who said, in constructing his immortal "Life of Samuel Johnson":

"Indeed I cannot conceive a more perfect mode of writing any man's life, than not only relating all the most important events of it in their order, but interweaving what he privately wrote, and said, and thought; by which mankind are enabled as it were to see him live, and to 'live o'er each scene' with him, as he actually advanced through the several stages of his life."

No one will deny that Boswell still deserves his place as the peer of all biographers, nor, perhaps, that he chose the peer of all subjects. And the best biography continues to follow Boswell's method of interweaving the story of important events with what the subject wrote, and said, and thought. In other respects, however, the modern biography differs so widely from the work of other times it appears to necessitate the use of another word more indicative of the life-writing which it now presents.

Mark Longaker's Explanation

There are critics who believe that the present form of biographical writing is not so important as the change in the mind of the reader himself. Mark Longaker, in his recent book entitled, "Contemporary Biography," offers this explanation:

"Hero worship, a desire for historical information, and ethical instruction are not the forces which make possible the modern vogue of biography. They play a part—a larger part than can be readily estimated—but they do not often control the desire to read Lives. The present-day reader more often goes to biography because he is interested in himself. The growing interest in personality *per se* can be traced largely to man's attempt to know himself. The precept 'Know thyself' has become endowed with more than historical significance, for man has come to view himself as a strongly marked individual. More than ever before, man regards self as the primary object of study. No longer does he feel that his life and personality are the result of exterior forces; he is more and more inclined to the belief that life is shaped from within. To the modern mind, Napoleon's self-judgment, 'I have been my greatest enemy,' is a touchstone. Man must harmonize with himself, for defeat comes not from without, but from the failure to make the proper inner adjustments. Adaptability to environment is of secondary importance, for we have been led to believe that man in harmony with himself can make his own environment. The modern mind subscribes largely to the belief that history does not make man, but man makes history."

Significance of Biography In Education

A few writers may have attempted to take advantage of this undoubted reason for the popular interest in biography by concocting hastily gathered material into books of a sensational appeal. It speaks well for the judgment of the reading public, however, that the stamp of buyer-approval is upon the work of such authors as Maurois of France, Ludwig of Germany, Strachey of England, and Gamaliel Bradford of the United States. So let us turn to their opinions to guide us in our search for the secrets of this modern form of a classic art.

Gamaliel Bradford, in his Introduction to James C. Johnston's "Biography: The Literature of Personality," stresses the significance of biography in education.

"Perhaps the most striking aspect of biography, and especially of the current interest in it," Mr. Bradford tells us, "is its actual and possible importance as an element of education. . . . The old ideal of a liberal education for every one has gone forever—and what are we to put in the place of it? It is not easy to see. But surely at least a clue may be found in the possibilities of human individuality. Nothing interests young people, or all men and women, so much as other men and women. . . . New biography introduces just this element of humanity into all phases of intellectual life. May it not be possible to develop biographical studies as a central element of instruction and inspiration, not only in higher groups, but even in the secondary schools? Children much below these respond first of all to the stories of what has been done by men and women such as they themselves wish to be, and therefore what may be done again."

Although the basis of every biography is fact, and although the writer may go to great length to collect his facts, it is not simply the gathering of facts, but as Mr. Bradford once said, it is what he does with them that counts, and it is just here that the artistic element triumphantly asserts itself.

As for the principles of composition, here are some hints from an article which Mr. Bradford wrote in response to my request years ago:

"You must order, you must arrange, you must distinguish. In just this process of distinction and arrangement and emphasis lies all the difference between the biography that fascinates, enthralls, and the biography that bores.

Handling Background Material

"There is the question of background, as in a great picture. . . . No great man can be understood or faithfully presented except in connection with the historical events or circumstances in which he lived and moved. . . . You have to remember always that the background is there only to develop and bring out the main figure more completely, and every touch and stroke must be skillfully and thoughtfully laid in to that end.

"The same is true of the handling of minor characters. Every biography must necessarily deal in these. . . . Samuel Johnson was, no doubt, merely in himself a vastly interesting figure. But as he appears in Boswell, the interest of that figure is everywhere heightened by the constant appearance of Goldsmith, of Burke, of Reynolds, of Wilkes, of a dozen other striking personages who have each his appropriate and skillfully managed entrance and exit.

"Good biography must always largely depend upon anecdote, little stories and incidents, more or less well authenticated, that illustrate the life and character of the subject. . . . What you want is the anecdote that makes your subject stand out, gives it vivacity and veracity.

"The same is true of conversations. A good biography abounds in reported talk, and this is perhaps the supreme value of the great work of Boswell. . . . The talk, like the stories, in all its main drift must somehow keep close to life. . . . Perhaps nothing shows this element of art more fully than the biographer's use of quotation. . . . There is all the artistic difference in the world between clumsily introducing great, undigested blocks of indiscriminate quotations, long inappropriate letters, irrelevant descriptions and narratives, and the nice and delicate selection of just those touches that reveal with the skillful omission of all that confuses and perplexes and retards."

"Have a Notebook" Is His Advice

Keep these hints before you while you read Mr. Bradford's unique portrayals of character, and note how close he has followed his own dictum. And, by the way, Mr. Bradford advocated writing down your impressions. "Have a notebook," he said, "and make a practice of jotting down the actual reality of the things you see and hear. Keep your attention close on facts. Nothing is so important as that basic principle."

Among biographies which Mr. Bradford once said were especially interesting to him are "Disraeli" by André Maurois, and "Queen Victoria" by Lytton Strachey. Why not compare his own methods with the more chronological methods of these writers from France and England? Read a page of one and then read a page of the other. It will be splendid practice in your study of style. See how Maurois carries out his rule that "the biographer takes an individual man as a central figure and makes the events of the period begin and end with him; they must all revolve round him." Then read Strachey while remembering his advice that "to preserve, for instance, a becoming brevity—a brevity which excludes everything that is redundant, and nothing that is significant—that, surely, is the first duty of the biographer."

Every public library contains helpful sources for the would-be writer, including many biographies of authors. And while you venture further in your reading of famous lives, you may wish to keep in mind this additional hint from "A History of American Biography," by Edward H. O'Neill:

"Occasionally we are reminded of the dictum of Johnson and Carlyle that the life of any man would be interesting if properly presented. We have this dictum proved in Rachel Field's 'God's Pocket. The Story of Capt. Samuel Hadlock, Junior of Cranberry Isles, Maine.' This little book is truly an adventure in the art of biographical re-creation. With nothing more tangible than the memories of an aged grandson; 'a gold snuff-box; a silhouette cut in London in 1824; an old compass, maps, and a chart; a marriage certificate in German script and two tattered copybooks crowded with faded entries in a vigorous Spencerian hand,' Miss Field has re-created the person and the personality of Captain Hadlock as they must have been. . . . The most remarkable part of the book is the art with which Miss Field pieced together, without resorting to any questionable methods, fragmentary information in her possession to make one of the most fascinating biographical narratives I have read."

And there you have the mission of the biographer of the future—"to make interesting the life of *any* man."

Here Are Some Suggested Readings

Among the so-called classics of biography are Lockhart's "Life of Scott," Washington Irving's "Life of Oliver Goldsmith," Macaulay's "Essay on Milton," Emerson's "Representative Men," Hallam Tennyson's memoir of his father, "Alfred, Lord Tennyson," and J. M. Barrie's life of his mother, "Margaret Ogilvy."

Of more recent work, the following books are especially recommended for the student of biography:

Young Boswell, by Chauncy Brewster Tinker.
Journal of Gamaliel Bradford, by Van Wyck Brooks.
The Life and Letters of Walter Hines Page, by Burton Hendrick.
R. E. Lee, by Douglas Freeman.
Theodore Roosevelt, by Henry F. Pringle.
Life of Emerson, by Van Wyck Brooks.
Dan Chaucer, by Henry Dwight Sedgwick.
Andrew Jackson, by Gerald W. Johnson.
Paul Revere, by Emerson G. Taylor.
Ethan Allen, by John Pell.
American Portraits, by Gamaliel Bradford.
Abraham Lincoln, by John Drinkwater.
Eminent Victorians, by Lytton Strachey.
Goethe, by Emil Ludwig.
Life of Charles W. Eliot, by Henry James.

This series of 12 articles on improving one's writing through reading is appearing on consecutive Tuesdays.

Above—A Group of Young Girls in Black Leotards and Full, Slit Skirts, Giving a Technique Demonstration of the Modern Dance. Below—Pauline Chellis, Their Teacher

Technique Demonstration

Examples of Modern Dance Summed Up in a Studio

By Margaret Lloyd
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A row of four little girls in light blue dance suits. They were all of a height, a six-year-old height. And they all had dark hair. Only two of them, it was long and heavy — on the two others short and thick. One had a piquant little thin face, another a round, chubby merry face. The two others had in-between faces — the thoughtful, glad faces of little girls.

Something lovelier than any dolls could be they were, as they stood ranged on the studio floor, with a bright fire burning in the grate behind them and Christmas ribbons tied to the rare old candelabra, gleaming with white candles on either side.

We grown-ups sat in the rear of the studio, or clustered in the clambering white balcony, breathless — as in the presence of a mystery. Childhood reaching out to us to tell us its shining news and we, yearning toward it to share its precious discoveries — yearning, half remembering, digging deep into the years when we were of a six-year-old height, piecing together our own little relics of memory with these freshly lighted truths of childhood and making for us the wholeness of a beautiful new experience.

The little girls walked or ran to simple piano music, first without accent and then accenting the beat. They flowed in a diagonal across the floor, rushing to a crescendo, then lapping back like gentle waves to a slow diminuendo again. They built a composition in canon form, the themes held by each little girl in a counterpoint of movement. Sometimes they clapped out the rhythms to the piano accompaniment before performing their brief essays—all illustrating movement in musical form.

Pauline Chellis, their teacher, stood beside the piano, lovingly encouraging these small unfurling buds of dancers, after first explaining to us the intention of each example. She was not trying to develop a style in the children, she said, but leaving them, free and natural, to develop their own style, as she thought we would observe in future years, they did.

Radiant With the Joy Of Action

But now the firm little arms sprang into the air, the firm little legs marched stormily—for drama had come into their dancing. They relaxed, went limp all over—another mood. They danced to nursery jingles—loud and soft (dynamics); up and down and around (spatial direction); push and pull (suspension).

We were loath to see them go, the four blithe little figures, radiant not so much with exercise as with the joy of action, of making something real and pleasing to be enjoyed by their elders. Somehow we felt the delicate bloom of childhood slipping away from us again as they filed out to the dressing room.

Our attention was soon renewed—this time by a group of young girls in black leotards and full, slit skirts—the Workshop Group. Youth is slender, youth is free. How enkindling it was to see these strong young bodies weaving for us the magic of dance, the modern dance, the dance of their own day—now giving an example in binary form, the simple ABA of composition, now a study in percussive movement, in staccato (sharp and quick) or legato (sustained) movement. We saw art in the making, the ingredients separately set forth and then welded together.

Two members of the Concert Group, Frances Kinsky and Edith Horne Snow, brought us art in the round, the dance in its complete and satisfying fullness. In duo-dances or in reinforcement of the Workshop Group, they sparkled in their sunburnt yellow costumes, the myriad facets of finished technique set ablaze by their animation.

Interesting Accompaniment

An interesting pianistic feat was accomplished by Louise Douçot, an accompanist who thoroughly understands the exigencies of playing for dancers. The Concert girls and the Workshop Group gave fragments from Doris Humphrey's "New Dance" and her later composition, "With My Red Fires." And it was not Wallingford Riegger's music but Miss Douçot's that furnished the support. Miss Kinsky, who has spent several summers at the Bennington School of the Dance and was last year a member of the Workship Group there, showed her the rhythmic patterns and from these she devised the accompaniment. It served its purpose so adequately as to be astonishing.

This was a technique demonstration—without classroom flavor. It had all the atmosphere of an intimate recital, partly because of its charming setting, but mostly because of its presentation. Here was the modern dance—not held before us, glittering and remote—an ornament in gilded cabinet, marked "mustn't touch"—but shared with us, a vital experience to be gathered into ourselves and become a part of our lives.

CCC Scholarships

Twenty-six college presidents have notified John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, that they have established, or are now setting up, CCC camp enrollee scholarships. These scholarships, according to Howard W. Oxley, Director of CCC Camp Education, range in value from $50 to $1000 per year and permit qualified CCC enrollees to undertake higher training. Twenty-eight colleges and universities are conducting extension classes and special lectures for enrollees, either free or at a low cost, and several institutions permit enrollers from near-by CCC camps to use their classrooms and laboratory equipment.

Likes Rural School Teaching

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is always refreshing to hear someone sing praises of a field of work that has had less than its rightful share of praise. Our first speaker today does just this, and gives her reasons. Remembering a letter from a young man who worked in a gasoline station and saw fine possibilities and future in it, we wonder if there are others of you who would be able to contribute first-hand experience and ideas of a similar nature by way of discussion. Our speaker from the State of Washington sees genuine opportunities for young people in rural school work.—Chairman.

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From Point of Giving Service

State of Washington

Dear Chairman:

Remembering that Capt. John Smith's deeree, "Don't work, don't eat," might possibly apply to the Round Table, I decided I might do well to send in a contribution. Several years ago I wrote to the Mail Bag Editor with the request that we Over Twenties be allowed a column of our own occasionally. Her reply was that we must not crowd the Young People from their page. Evidently, however, I was not the only Mail Bagger who desired a "corner" for us. The urge for pen-friendship is a strong one. The Youth Round Table is splendid, as of course is the entire Monitor.

We all know that teaching in rural schools is no bed of roses, requiring much ingenuity, courage, and a sense of humor. I would like to know what the Round Tablers think about the comparative merits of teaching in a city system, or in the country. I mean, of course, in regard to service given. It seems to me there is a genuine need for real teachers in the few rural schools left in our land. The children mostly are hungry for music, good books, and the things that city children take for granted.

At present I am just a housewife; but I have had several years of experience as a teacher, and I like teaching in rural schools. One point that counts for much is that it is possible to be better acquainted with the pupils, and understand their background. It makes one feel rather humble, but very ambitious, to know that Mrs. Davis has tramped several miles through heavy snowdrifts leading the children's old plug of a saddlehorse, in order to get them to school. Even when Jimmy and Johnny bring up a frog in the bucket of drinking water, it's still a great life!

Please, Round Tablers, what do you think about it?

(Miss) U. H.

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Music Belongs to All

New York State

Dear Chairman:

As I listened last night (Wednesday, Jan. 20) to the Inaugural concert coming from Constitution Hall in Washington, it made me realize that the art of music is no longer limited to foreign countries, as has so long been believed. Each of the singers at this concert was an American, having had most of his training in America. I do not mean, of course, that other countries have not contributed much in the way of wonderful and great artists. But we do know, too, that every day we hear of some new and excellent American star. God offers us infinite possibilities and since He is no respecter of persons we all may avail ourselves of these wonderful talents regardless of whether we are Americans, Germans, Italians, Jew or Gentile, bond or free.

(Miss) J. E. R.

♪ ♪ ♪

Peace-Loving Peoples

New Jersey

Dear Chairman:

You show great democracy in printing both sides of any question. I refer particularly to the peace "blues" expressed by D. H. of England at your meeting on Oct. 20 last. I think that before D. H. appeared on the scene, all of us had been unanimously in favor of peace, therefore it was quite a shock, I am sure, to hear contrary views expressed.

Of course, I'm with the majority, and why should I be otherwise? As a professional pianist, playing with orchestras, I've had occasion to play music of the following peoples: Irish, Scottish, German, Italian, Canadian, Spanish, and last, but not in any way the least, the music of my own native land, the United States of America. I've found the music of these nations so beautiful that it is impossible to associate the countries represented as desiring anything but peace!

From one who never fails to sit in at all meetings!

(Mr.) P. W.

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Mail-Bag Graduates Welcome

Ohio

Dear Chairman:

May I come in? I wonder if you have room around the Round Table for a former Mail Bagger. Thank you.

I am 22 and have gained many wonderful friends in the past six years by my contacts made through the Mail Bag. I feel that you have both done a great deal to promote world peace, and the youth of the world have formed a chain that is contributing towards steadying all nations.

(Mr.) H. B. G.

♪ ♪ ♪

Teaches in a Rural School

New York State

Dear Chairman:

Since I first discovered the Youth Round Table about a year ago, I have not missed a single issue.

I am teaching in a rural school in the southwestern part of New York State, and am planning to work for a Master's degree in Social Studies. My interest is in the relations of people of different racial backgrounds and the effect of this on our daily relations with others and on world relations. I feel that if there were more direct contact between peoples, war would be more effectively averted. One of my friends said recently in a discussion on this point, "We have modern facilities for travel, but few people have the means of making these facilities available for themselves." I think corresponding with people of far away is the next best thing. Evidently many other Round Tablers think so, too.

Recently I read an article in the magazine, Independent Woman, entitled, "Go South, Young Woman." Perhaps I am taking the article too seriously, but I am tentatively planning to go to South America—to teach, or perhaps just to travel. The article suggested that one wait till she is at least 24, so I shall have to wait a few years, but in the meantime I am reading up on South America in an effort to learn something about living conditions, travel, cultural opportunities, etc.

(Miss) C. K.

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Your Chairman, when first out of college, taught in a small consolidated school whose pupils were all farm or village children. And the opportunities for good teaching and valuable service were far greater than at that time realized. We introduced organized play and athletics where none had been before, and the influence for constructive thinking was great. We got up and gave really good amateur plays, everybody helping; wrote school songs and generally encouraged in the school the "school spirit" and fun any school has a right to express. For anyone who loves teaching, and is genuinely interested in social service, and who, of course, has resources within himself or herself and is not dependent upon commercial amusements, rural school work is a real opportunity.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Trained Himself to Speak in Public

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A professional man, Mr. Stanton, realized that the years were passing without his having carried out an early ambition to learn to speak in public. He began to look about the small town where he lived for an approach to the dream of his youth.

In conversation with a friend who was also a scoutmaster, he was informed that it is always a problem to keep able, intelligent men, who have something to teach or contribute, interested in the mental needs and developing minds of boys of Scout age. It is no trouble to get them to come and speak once or twice and that is satisfactory as far as it goes. But the eager, curious, 12-year-old needs a continual succession of fact-material, ingeniously presented over a long period, to serve as a foundation for intelligent appraisal of the world he lives in. To provide such material for his boys is one of the scoutmaster's never-ending problems.

When Mr. Stanton thereupon offered to talk to the boys, his offer was cordially accepted and he was promised 20 minutes on the next program.

Began With Familiar Subject

Remembering a delightful boyhood visit to an apiary, Mr. Stanton chose the subject, "Honey Bees," did some reading, wrote a 10-minute paper and committed it to memory. Then he visited the nearest apiary, borrowed an empty bee box, super and frames, a smoker, hat, gloves and capping knife. Learning his purpose the beekeeper presented him with a full-sized five-pound frame of honey, ripened and ready to eat. All these things he took with him when he went to talk to the boys.

They gave him an enthusiastic reception. He set up the box and super, with the frames inside as beekeepers do, put the hat on one of the boys and draped the veil around him, tied his trouser legs at the bottom, and his jacket sleeves at the wrist, filled the smoker with fuel, lit it and showed the boys how to smoke bees in the hive to make them easy to handle while being worked. The boys listened with deep attention to the little talk. As a fitting climax they watched him uncap the honey in the frame and joyfully ate all they could hold with little wooden spatulas which he had brought along. Then they gave Mr. Stanton the Scout salute, voted him a spot on every program when they would be happy to listen to him. As an audience, Mr. Stanton felt that this was exactly what he needed. Their interest was a great encouragement.

Careful Preparation

He continued to write and give little talks, learning that even very simple and well-known subjects require special reading for the sake of accuracy. He was led into new mental paths as he assembled material from the public library, the college library, and from botanical and biological libraries of friends whose hobbies included those subjects.

A talk on "Shells" was illustrated by a display of shells from his own cabinet and others obtained from the college museum, together with fresh-water shells from the river. Into this talk he wove the story of the Murex and Phoenician traffic in purple dye, as well as a description of pearl gathering and button making from the shells found in inland rivers.

One of his most successful talks, which he has been asked to repeat many times, discussed "The Most Useful Plant Family in the World"—the legumes. As illustration he uses a collection of objects including an alfalfa plant with nodules of nitrogen on its roots, pods of beans, peas, mesquite, and carob, or St John's Bread and our common black and honey locust pods.

After he had delivered twenty or more of these little talks and felt at ease in giving them, he thought it time to take another step. He planned a speech, listed its points on a series of cards which he could hold in his hand, and then practiced aloud, building sentences and paragraphs from the outline afforded by the cards. As he worked up the next few talks he found himself definitely bridging over between memorized and extemporaneous speech. He kept on practicing in this way until the card outline was no longer necessary.

Mr. Stanton has now been speaking to his boy friends for more than two years. Stage fright, inability to organize and express his thoughts quickly and readily are things of the past. He has found further that adequate preparation depends upon willingness to concentrate on his subject for the time necessary to assemble the necessary facts, reduce them to a logical or speech order, with an introductory thought, a body of facts and their exposition, and a snappy close.

Interesting By-products

Mr. Stanton has found that his program produces many interesting by-products. During the first year he began to write brief articles and send them to his professional magazines. Every one of these articles appeared in print almost as written.

Very soon he was asked to speak to his own professional groups at various large towns in his own vicinity and found it easy to respond, talking on a fifteen-year interest and hobby on which he had done much research, allied to his own profession. The high point came when he was asked to develop the theme of his hobby at a national convention of his group in New York City. This speech was called one of the best extemporaneous efforts of the entire program, which was a happy reward for his effort.

Other by-products are a steadily increasing opportunity to add his word to those of others in constructive fields.

E. M. B.

Chemistry Teaching Viewed in Two Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Middlebury, Vermont

Striking contrasts between American and European methods of studying college chemistry are noted by Ennis B. Womack of the Middlebury College chemistry department, who recently returned from an exchange professorship at the University of Edinburgh. Limited attempt to correlate lectures and laboratory training, little personal contact between professors and students, lighter teaching loads, more intensive specialization, fewer examinations, and an honors system characterize the English system and indicate broad differences with the average American college. However, Professor Womack states that foreign university instruction in chemistry has much more in common with our universities than with our small colleges.

"The contrast is so striking that no comparison seems possible at first," claims the Middlebury professor of organic and biological chemistry. "Soon, however, experience enables one to sort out those differences which are superficial and due to the size and complexity of organization from those which are fundamental and inherent in the British educational system. The apparent leisure of a day begun at 9:30 a. m. and the relaxation of afternoon tea (served in the laboratory) succeed for only a short while in concealing the intensity of effort and the amount of work accomplished.

"It is somewhat surprising," he continues, "to find that both instructors and students were working with many types of apparatus which were discarded from our laboratories years ago, and that a number of very convenient and useful devices and pieces of apparatus which we have come to regard as absolute necessities are not yet being used there. This situation is due not to curtailed budgets, but in part to the prohibitive cost of many of these articles in Great Britain, and also to the fact that their students are encouraged to design and put together their own apparatus to a greater extent than in the average American college. If our students were required to design and assemble their equipment to the same extent, there would be little time left for the manipulation of the necessary experiments, since much less time is devoted to laboratory work.

"The entire undergraduate course at Edinburgh is more highly specialized than ours. The students take fewer courses outside the Chemistry Department, the primary object being to train them as analysts, technical chemists, etc. At Edinburgh, little attempt is made to correlate the lecture courses with the laboratory courses, and the lecturer may have little contact with the students in the laboratory. Quite often the student may be attending lectures in organic, or physical chemistry, while performing experiments in the inorganic laboratory.

"In each course at Middlebury the student attends three lectures per week, and on the average, four hours per week throughout the year in the laboratory. At Edinburgh, on the other hand, a course consists of one to two lectures per week over a period of 8-10 weeks; while the student spends 20 to 30 hours in the laboratory each week for the same period, and the same amount of time in a different laboratory during each of the other two terms of the year. Obviously more actual experimental work can be accomplished by such concentration.

"Under the Edinburgh system, few if any tests or examinations are given throughout the year, but a general examination is given at the end of each year, and the student must pass this examination satisfactorily before proceeding to the next year's course. If he fails, he must repeat the whole year's work. There is keen competition among the Honors students, because they realize that if they fail to make First Class Honors their chances of employment after graduation are very small. The system of grading is so rigid that only about 10 per cent of the students are given First Class Honors, while the majority receive Second and Third Class Honors. This works a hardship on some of the best students, particularly in the senior year, since their fate depends almost entirely on the final examination.

"Taking Middlebury as an example, the percentage of graduates majoring in chemistry who find employment in their field is much higher than at Edinburgh," says Professor Womack. "Even during the depression years, Middlebury graduates found little difficulty in securing positions.

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Cante Hondo in Ronda

ONE of our reasons for choosing a holiday in Spain, early last year, was to hear some genuine *cante hondo*, or gipsy singing, and we were promised this treat in Ronda. Unfortunately, we arrived in this Andalusian town half dazed. Satiety, that traitor to travel! You reach a long-cherished destination, passionately anticipated, after a wearisome journey has banished all aesthetic appreciation, and you long only for bed.

We saw the lush scenery, going north from Algeciras, but it did not register. We were blind to the beauty of the orange trees, their branches bearing both fruit and flower; to the asphodels and the eucalyptus trees; to the rare sight in Europe of conifers growing in juxtaposition to aloes. Throughout the terrifying mountain journey we sat limp and glazed of eye, as the train shot between perpendicular rocks so close that they could have sliced off my nose had I stuck it out of the window. We emerged from pitch-black tunnels into blazing sunlight, which pierced the atmosphere five hundred feet down below to a thrashing, foaming river. We blinked apathetically at herds of goats moving along distant slopes, like black ants on a yellow anthill; at donkeys apparently plunging down on their heads, or sprawling spread-eagle, barely escaping a somersault; and at distant mountains which looked like a carefully grouped frieze.

WE CAME TO consciousness only upon arrival in Ronda, the sinister little town perched on a cliff, which the guidebook assured us was one of the most picturesque towns in all Spain, hanging on the edge of the Tajo, the wild canyon which divides the town like a saber cut. As we were being driven to our hotel in a broken-down hack, drawn by a broken-down mule, the natives leered at us as if we were a circus come to town. While the German is angered by what he does not understand, the Spaniard is amused, and foreigners are an endless source of mystery. But Ronda was far more mysterious to *us*: the intense heat and the glaring sun; the dazzling, whitewashed cottages with stony-faced women in black lounging in doorways; the windows draped with ivy and wisteria instead of with curtains; the vine-covered patio where the Señor's donkey waited drowsily; the quail fattening in the cage; the wild, scrawny children, and the bony dogs articulating hunger in their every movement.

We stumbled out of our hack and into an empty, echoing hotel, which looked like a big tiled bathroom. For lunch en route we had had the usual cold Spanish collation, hard-boiled eggs, rocklike rolls, smoked ham, goat's cheese and oranges; but that was some time ago now, and we were hungry. Therefore, when we were told that dinner would not be served until 9 p. m., we returned groaning to our rooms, where we slept restlessly until dinner time.

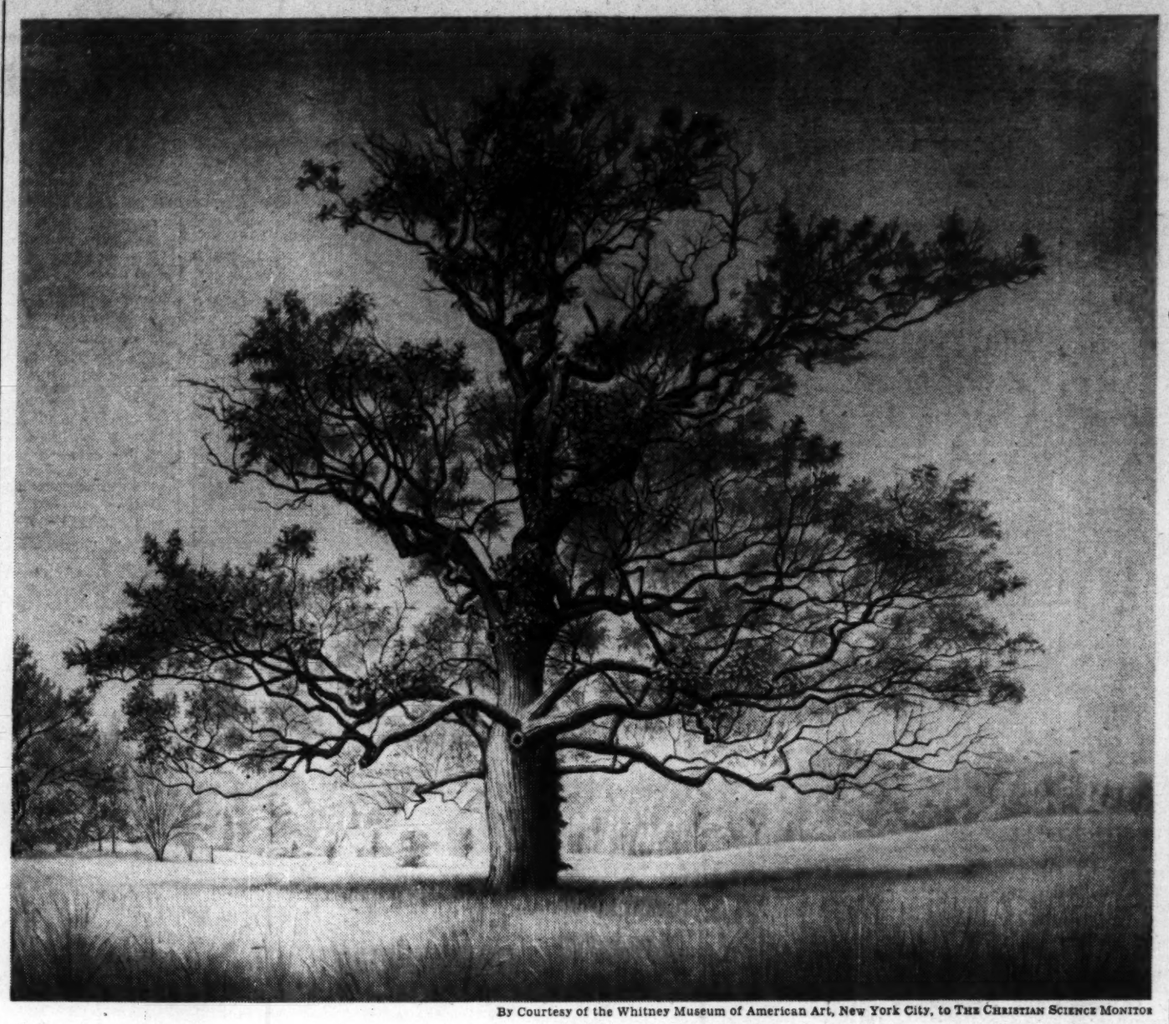
It was a rich and oily eight-course meal, accompanied by countless flourishes and an enthusiastic lesson in Spanish from the waiter. After winding up with raisins from Malaga, walnuts from Madrid, and oranges from Seville, we begged to know where we might hear some *cante hondo* singing. The waiter's eye brightened. He walked to the window and *hissted* to the first small boy who happened to be passing. We were told that this boy would sing *cante hondo* for our express entertainment.

AND THE NEXT half hour was pure joy. Those thirty minutes compensated us for all the vexations we experienced on our entire travels through Spain. Our little songbird was a spindling tatterdemalion of about twelve, as wild and shy as a hermit thrush. His husky voice suited his Moorish contours and his temperament, which was registered in a minor key. He stood outside the grilled window, closed his eyes, and went into a kind of trance or ecstasy before beginning his improvisations. And then he sang, putting into his notes a heart-breaking passion that shook our world. His song was like the River Guadalevin which had accompanied our railroad journey to Ronda. It flowed tortuously and ceaselessly, sometimes barely audible, sometimes gushing forth in a tempestuous waterfall, or curling delicately over rounded stones, or again moving placidly along level ground. Melody drowned us. That boy made us feel *Spain* as nothing else had, or ever has since.

It was not long before he had attracted half the town of Ronda. Men, women, children, dogs, and even cats gathered outside our hotel, gaping at us while we listened to the boy. Thus, instead of appearing to be the audience, we were made to feel the performers, and indeed we must have looked like animals in the zoo at feeding time. While we became more and more self-conscious, not knowing where to fix our eyes, our little songbird, unmoved by the flippant and ribald crowd (for Spain is prodigal of such talent), made a desperate effort to shut out the whole world and establish communion with us. And perhaps he felt that he had succeeded, when, at the end of this unique recital of *cante hondo*, we paid him our "admission." He seemed greatly abashed, and ran off as fast as he could.

OFTEN, SINCE THAT unforgettable day in Ronda, we have speculated about that melancholy little boy, whose song held for all Spain such an augury of rebellion, despair, and loneliness,—the individual amid the harshness of the world.

CLARISSA LORENZ



By Courtesy of the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York City, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF AN OAK TREE, *by Byron Thomas*

THIS portrait of an "Oak Tree" was painted in 1935, in the state of Connecticut. It was done in a mixed technique of oil and tempera on a gesso ground. The artist, Byron Thomas, devoted a great deal of energy to depicting the oak correctly. He had long been familiar with the tree, and he studied its form and growth carefully before undertaking the portrayal. Drawings were made in preparation, sketches of the tree at close and distant range, of details, of various angles. When Mr. Thomas was convinced finally of the manner in which he wanted the picture done, he painted it in the technique that seemed most appropriate. Even the painting was accomplished out on the field, before the handsome model.

Byron Thomas had had some schooling in the modern manner, but he decided ultimately to turn to nature for ideas. This "Oak Tree" has resulted from patient observation, from calm and curious examination of the subject. While there are, in the mixture of contemporary styles, some painters who work in a painstaking manner recording subjects point by point, surface by surface; there are not many who can be equally attentive to the part, and to the whole; to the details and to the general pattern. This, Mr. Thomas seems to have done, relating the general aspect, the solid trunk, the branching boughs, the twigs, the leaves; imparting the proverbial strength to this oak, and, at the same time, lavishing upon it the delicacy which results from the interlacing of the branches. Such patterns, the Oriental masters must have referred to when they evolved their handsome arabesque motives.

Born in Baltimore, Byron Thomas now resides in New York. Still a young American painter, he is already represented in museum and private collections.

"The ends of Christianity"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE have always been those who have sincerely desired to think, speak, and live truly, that is, so to conduct their living that the world should be measurably better for what they have contributed to the whole. When faced with the stress and opposition of various phases of materiality, however, many have felt that they have not known how to do the good they would do, and that they have fallen far short of attaining to their best ideals. The fact, however, that the desire for good has persisted through the world's history, is evidence that it is natural to love good and unnatural for men to allow themselves to be used or harmed by evil.

It was to the natural love of good that Christ Jesus appealed when he taught men to know God as the loving Father of all, and to know themselves as children of God, endowed with the ability to think and live truly and effectually. He spoke of himself as "the way, the truth, and the life" (John 14:6). Those who grasped his meaning received of the power he himself derived from the Father, and through it they emulated his works. They gained a new outlook on life, a new courage, a new sense of power and of love.

Today Christian Science reillumines "the way, the truth, and the life" which Christ Jesus exemplified. After referring to "the same affection, desire, and motives which have stimulated true Christianity in all ages, and given impulse to goodness," Mary Baker Eddy says (No and Yes, p. 12): "Living a true life, casting out evil, healing the sick, and preaching the gospel of Truth,—these are the ends of Christianity." Then she goes on to say that "this divine way impels a spiritualization of thought and method, beyond doctrine and ritual."

These "ends of Christianity" must inspire individuals to learn to live truly that the world may eventually attain unto universal peace and well-being; for herein is opened before everyone the way to right living and doing. No one today need feel that he does not know how to think and live truly, for in Christian Science is set forth for his utilization the divine Principle and rule underlying the Way-shower's words and works, making possible for each one the realization of all the good that is essential to his own right and effectual living. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 326): "The purpose and motive to live aright can be gained now. This point won, you have started as you should. You have begun at the numeration-table of Christian Science, and nothing but wrong intention can hinder your advancement. Working and praying with true motives, your Father will open the way."

Living in accordance with the divine Principle, Love, which Jesus revealed and demonstrated, and which Christian Science has fully elucidated, requires much of the individual, but no more than he can accomplish. It requires him to love God above all else; to love good so much that he not only desires to live truly, but assiduously strives to abandon everything he detects in his own thinking that is unlike God and His Christ. This is what Jesus indicated when he said, "No man can serve two masters" (Matthew 6:24). But who would not desire to love God supremely, since God is Love; and who would not be glad to overcome the only thing that stands between him and heaven, namely, the false sense of a selfhood apart from God!

The difficulty has been not so much an absence of desire for good as a lack of knowing how to love God, Mind, alone, when the material senses testify on every hand to that which is unlike God, and which seems to be the present actuality. But the material senses are not true; and being false they can be reversed through spiritual thinking. To be true to God and to oneself is to hold one's thinking to the real, the spiritual, the good; and one's thought, so disciplined, cannot be false to others, but will help to destroy the fundamental error of belief in matter, which is no part of true living.

This separating of the good from the evil in one's own thinking is the task the Founder of Christianity set for all men when he said, "Follow me" (Matthew 8:22). It is a spiritually mental warfare in which our highest understanding of God meets and conquers that which is unlike God. It is a struggle in which everyone can engage and be certain of ultimate victory, for good alone is sustained of God. This effort to conquer belief in evil as real is the one warfare which will fulfill the "ends of Christianity" and remove carnal war from the earth.

Understanding the difficulty which confronts mankind in this task, Mrs. Eddy has pointed the way where she says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 104): "How shall we reach our true selves? Through Love." And then she tells us what we most need to know: "The Principle of Christian Science is Love, and its idea represents Love. This divine Principle and idea are demonstrated, in healing, to be God and the real man." These statements show how deeply everyone needs to contemplate and to strive to fulfill "the ends of Christianity."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Das Ziel des Christentums"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES HAT immer Menschen gegeben, die ehrlich bestrebt waren, aufrichtig zu denken, zu reden und zu leben, d.h. ihr Leben so zu führen, daß die Welt infolge dessen, was sie zum Ganzen beigetragen haben, erheblich besser sein sollte. Unter dem Druck und bei dem Widerstand der mancherlei Erscheinungsformen der Materialität haben jedoch viele geglaubt, daß sie nicht gewußt haben, wie sie das Gute, das sie tun wollten, tun sollten, und daß sie ihre besten Ideale bei weitem nicht erreicht haben. Die Tatsache, daß sich das Verlangen nach dem Guten zu allen Zeiten lebendig erhalten hat, beweist jedoch, daß es natürlich ist, das Gute zu lieben, und unnatürlich, wenn sich die Menschen vom Bösen gebrauchen oder schädigen lassen.

Es war die natürliche Liebe zum Guten, an die Christus Jesus sich wandte, als er die Menschen lehrte, Gott als den liebenden Vater aller und sich als Kinder Gottes zu erkennen, die mit der Fähigkeit zu wahrem und wirksamem Denken und Leben begabt sind. Er nannte sich selber „den Weg und die Wahrheit und das Leben" (Joh. 14, 6). Diejenigen, die seine Bedeutung erfaßten, empfingen von der Kraft, die er selber vom Vater herleitete, und durch sie wetteiferten sie mit seinen Werken. Sie gewannen einen neuen Ausblick auf das Leben, neuen Mut, einen neuen Sinn von Kraft und von Liebe.

Heute beleuchtet die Christliche Wissenschaft aufs neue „den Weg und die Wahrheit und das Leben", die Christus Jesus durch sein Beispiel erläuterte. Nach einem Hinweis auf „dieselbe Liebe, dasselbe Verlangen und dieselben Beweggründe, die zu allen Zeiten das wahre Christentum anregten und in und außerhalb der Kirche zur Güte ansporn ten", erklärt Mary Baker Eddy (Nein und Ja, S. 12): „Ein wahres Leben leben, das Böse austreiben, die Kranken heilen und das Evangelium der Wahrheit predigen,—dies ist das Ziel des Christentums". Und sie fährt fort: „Dieser göttliche Weg führt zur Vergeistigung des Denkens und Verfahrens über Lehren und kirchliche Bräuche hinaus".

Dieses „Ziel des Christentums" muß die Menschen anspornen, wahrhaft leben zu lernen, damit die Welt schließlich zu allgemeinem Frieden und Wohlergehen gelangen kann; denn hierin ist jedermann der Weg zu rechtem Leben und Handeln gewiesen. Heute braucht niemand zu glauben, daß er nicht wisse, wie er wahrhaft denken und leben kann; denn die Christliche Wissenschaft bietet ihm zu seiner Nutzanwendung das göttliche Prinzip und die den Worten und Werken des Wegweisers zugrunde liegenden Regeln. Jedermann kann also alles Gute verwirklichen, das für sein eigenes rechtes und nützliches Leben wesentlich ist. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 326): „Den Vorsatz und den Beweggrund, recht zu leben, können wir heute gewinnen. Hast du diesen Punkt erreicht, dann hast du so angefangen, wie du solltest. Du hast mit dem Einmaleins der Christlichen Wissenschaft begonnen, und nichts als unrechte Absicht kann dienen Fortschritt hindern. Wenn du aus wahren Beweggründen arbeitest und betest, wird dein Vater dir den Weg auftun".

In Übereinstimmung mit dem göttlichen Prinzip leben—mit der Liebe, die Jesus offenbarte und bewies, und die die Christliche Wissenschaft vollständig erläutert hat—fordert viel vom Menschen, aber nicht mehr, als er vollbringen kann. Es fordert von ihm, daß er Gott über alles liebt; daß er das Gute so sehr liebt, daß er nicht nur wahr zu leben wünscht, sondern unermüdlich bestrebt ist, alles aufzugeben, was er in seinem Denken Gott und Seinem Christus unähnlich entdeckt. Jesus deutete dies an, als er sagte: „Niemand kann zwei Herren dienen" (Matth. 6, 24). Aber wer möchte nicht Gott über alles lieben, da Gott die Liebe ist, und wer wäre nicht froh, das einzige zu überwinden, das zwischen ihm und dem Himmel steht, nämlich den falschen Sinn von einem von Gott getrennten Selbst!

Die Schwierigkeit war weniger ein Mangel an Verlangen nach dem Guten als mangelndes Wissen, wie man Gott, das Gemüt, allein lieben kann, wenn die materiellen Sinne überall für das zeugen, was Gott unähnlich ist, und was die gegenwärtige Tatsächlichkeit zu sein scheint. Aber die materiellen Sinne sind nicht wahr; und da sie unwahr sind, können sie durch geistiges Denken umgekehrt werden. Gott und sich selber treu sein, heißt sein Denken auf das Wirkliche, das Geistige, das Gute gerichtet halten. Halten wir unser Denken so in Zucht, so kann es gegen andere nicht unwahr sein, sondern wird den Grundirrtum, den Glauben an die Materie, der kein Teil wahren Lebens ist, vernichten helfen.

Dieses Trennen des Guten vom Bösen im eigenen Denken ist die Aufgabe, die der Gründer des Christentums allen Menschen stellte, als er sagte: „Folge du mir" (Math. 8, 22). Es ist ein geistig mentaler Kampf, in dem unser höchstes Gottesverständnis allem, was Gott unähnlich ist, entgegentritt und es besiegt. Es ist ein Ringen, an dem sich jedermann in der Gewißheit des schließlichen Sieges beteiligen kann; denn nur das Gute wird von Gott gestützt. Dieses Bemühen, den Glauben an die Wirklichkeit des Bösen zu besiegen, ist der einzige Kampf, der das „Ziel des Christentums" erfüllen und den Krieg mit dem Fleisch von der Erde beseitigen wird.

In Erkenntnis der Schwierigkeit, der die Menschheit mit dieser Aufgabe begegnet, hat Mrs. Eddy den Weg gewiesen, als sie schrieb (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 104): „Wie sollen wir unser wahres Selbst erreichen? Durch die Liebe". Und dann sagte sie uns, was zu wissen uns am meisten not tut: „Das Prinzip der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist die Liebe, und seine Idee stellt die Liebe dar. Beim Heilen wird bewiesen, daß dieses göttliche Prinzip und diese Idee Gott und der wirkliche Mensch ist". Diese Erklärungen zeigen, wie tief jedermann über „das Ziel des Christentums" nachdenken und wie sehr er bestrebt sein sollte, es zu erreichen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Snow

THE blue
rice-bowl of sky
was empty at the dawn.
Whence now come all these sudden grains
of white?

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

The Tin Peddler in His Crimson Wagon

HAVE rags any commercial value nowadays? Do housewives put them carefully away, silks in one bag and woolen in another, to be swapped later on for a new kettle or a coal hod? Probably not, now that the tin peddler's cart jingles along our road no more.

Too bad, for he was usually an interesting character, that tin peddler, and his cart a picturesque addition to any landscape. And yet, somehow, I cannot imagine him or his outfit upon a modern cement or asphalt highway. They would not belong—they would not fit there. No, to me, at any rate, they are a part of the road in front of our house, the road upon which the elms and silver leaf poplars cast blue shadows; with the soft dust in their ruts, the dust that felt hot and velvety when your bare feet "scuffed" through it; the road with the picket fences along its edges and with wooden hitching posts by the gates, their tops gnawed into queer shapes.

Looking up *that* road, one can see him coming—even now I can see him plainly. A horse's head bobbing mechanically and sedately, a cloud of dust rising behind it, and above that dust a high fringe of new yellow brooms, brush-end up like plumes, surmounting a gorgeous affair like a circus wagon, painted an enthusiastic crimson and a-glitter with silver flashes.

"Mother! Mother! Here is the tin peddler!"

The circus wagon draws up before our hitching post. It is not a quiet approach—no, indeed! Bells on the horse's neck jingle, and every hod and kettle rattles. Mr. Cahoon jams the loop of the reins in the cranny between the whip-socket and the dash and climbs down from his high seat. He smiles upon me. It is something to be smiled upon by kings and generals and tin peddlers and the gracious favor is appreciated. . . .

He moves up the path to the side door, and I and the other children of the neighborhood and a dog or two at his heels. Mother and Grandmother, and Aunt Mary, too, very likely, are there to meet him. The preliminaries must be gone through, of course; there is the weather to be commented upon and bits of news and gossip from one end of the county to the other to be offered and discussed. Then Mr. Cahoon edges diplomatically toward business. . . .

When the transaction is finally completed, our family possesses one of the new patent saucepans and a new broom and Mr. Cahoon is richer by eight pounds of rags and forty-three cents in coin. A half hour after the crimson cart stopped at our post it is under way again. Thirty minutes for a trade no more important than that! Sounds ridiculous, doesn't it? But time did not seem to count for so much then—not on the Cape and in our town. And life was simpler—so much simpler. Yes, and the tin peddler did not come around every day, either.—JOSEPH C. LINCOLN, in "Cape Cod Yesterdays." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Unspoiled Surrey

EVEN Surrey, so often called the Cockney hiker's backyard, has yet a few spots of pre-hiking and even pre-railway rusticity; and on four days of the week not only these, but also the better-known "beauty-spots," may be enjoyed in full tranquillity. Though much of it has become suburbanized, and every week-end sees its more distant lanes filled by psuedo and costumed walkers, the thickly wooded hill country to the south of the North Downs has resisted the more obvious onslaughts of "development" and modern domestic architecture. It is true that Dorking and Guildford can hardly any longer be said to be "in the country," and that the latter is rapidly transforming its immediate villages into suburbs, but something remains which is strongly suggestive of the country towns they once were.

Beyond the familiar chalk track which climbs from Burford Bridge to the summit of Box Hill there is a deep grove, enclosed in larch woods, which at all seasons is so deserted that it might be in the heart of Gloucestershire. No wind disturbs the boughs or the hot, scented air. I have climbed out of it more than once into the woods above, and followed the green rides for hours in a vain attempt to find my right direction. And a certain winter day when I was lost in the woods on the downs above Gomshall, beyond all help of map and sense of country, is not far back from the Bungalow age. You may still, during the week, take a lonely walk, by the footpath out of Westcott, and over the Tillingbourne valley, through the grounds of John Evelyn's house at Wotton, to Friday Street. The little lake in the midst of the high pine-woods, not too easily found by the stranger who goes that way for the first time, is smaller than it used to be, but beyond the old cottages at the farther end the Stephen Langton inn is as comfortable as ever, and, except at week-ends, as quiet as any country inn. Equally quiet are Abinger Bottom—a little cluster of cottages by a trickling stream in the woods; Wotton Hatch, on the hill; and the cottages and houses of Holmbury St. Mary, in a cleft of the hills. And if you have seen Leith Hill only on a Sunday you may see a new Leith Hill during the week. This, the highest point of Southeast England, is probably the best-known and most popular landmark in the South, as its lookout tower and refreshment stall suggest. But during the week you may have it to yourself. Friends of mine have frequently spent the night in its heather for the reward of a sunrise, and from eight o'clock in the evening until nine next morning have not seen one fellow-creature.—THOMAS BURKE, in "The Beauty of England." (New York: McBride.)

Wings

("So full is my mind of birds and their habits that in my sleep I continually dream of birds. . . . my ears were as if filled with the voice of wings."—From a letter of John James Audubon.)

WINGS in the night, wild wings flying,
The trumpeter swan by moonlight crying,
Flying; wings waking wings in his heart.

Feathered sprite in the leafy cover,
Ruby-throat in tremulous hover,
Brown thrush singing, silver falling,
Chuck-will's-widow cheerily calling,
Scattering rush of the upland plover;

Whip-poor-will in the gloaming wailing,
Golden eagles homeward sailing,
Lingering shrill of the loon's mad laughter,
Boom of the bittern by the water.

Cries in the night, wild wings flying,
"Waken! Waken!" the trumpeter crying,
Shadows of dreams, small owls floating,
Sleepy stirs in the marshland grasses,
Black on the moon the swift flight passes,
Wings in the night, wild wings beating,
Wings in his dreams, wings in his heart.

CHARLES GRENVILLE WILSON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year . . . . $9.00 Three months . . $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
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AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly

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R. I. Governor To Tighten Up On State Costs

Quinn Proposes Substantial Cuts in Requests of Departments

Budget Prepared

Hope Expressed for Income Tax Law to Raise About $4,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2—A budget that tightens down on state expenditures was apparently under preparation in the office of Gov. Robert E. Quinn here today.

According to the Governor, it will include substantial cuts in the requests of departments, but will still be large enough to make some changes in the tax structure essential. The Governor said today he hopes the Legislature will pass an income tax bill to raise about $4,000,000, but he admitted he was not very sanguine about this possibility.

Instead, he predicted, that rebates on the gasoline tax would be discontinued and that the levies on horse racing would be materially increased.

Yesterday, at a press conference, Governor Quinn disclosed he has been studying the expenses of the various state departments over the week end and found that some could be operated at a greatly decreased cost. He further stated he did not expect his survey to be completed before tomorrow and that the estimates would probably be presented to the Legislators tomorrow or Thursday.

"I find on detailed examination," he said, "that many divisions and agencies have received gradual increases during the past few years, and I believe that many of these can be cut down."

Amount Not Estimated

Governor Quinn did not estimate the amount of money he expected to save by the reduction, nor did he refer to any particular department for which he expected to recommand decreased appropriations.

One of the features of the economy wave, Governor Quinn indicated, would be a move to make the courts self-suporting. One means of doing this, he said, would require an entry fee of probably $5 for filing writs.

Questioned on the proposed gasoline tax to raise additional revenue, which was opposed by the Automobile Club of Rhode Island, Governor Quinn said that he had discussed the matter with Budget Director Henry Lee and that in all probability suitable legislation would be introduced. He had predicted that at least $200,000 could be saved for the State if suitable legislation were passed to discontinue rebate of certain gasoline taxes to many users.

Under the new financial setup gasoline tax revenue as well as the tax receipts go into the general fund and therefore the Governor sees no logical reason for refunds, except to companies which buy here and ship for sale out of the State.

Another financial feature being considered by the Governor, General Treasurer Henri A. Roberge and the budget director is the refinancing of state bonds which were purchased several years ago at interest rates as high as 3 and 4 per cent.

Low Interest Rates

Governor Quinn explained that the present bond market would allow interest rates on state bonds as low as 1 per cent. The procedure would be to float new bonds at the current low interest rates and retire the old ones.

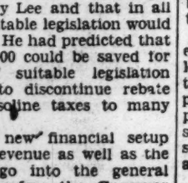
"This situation as I see it," the Governor said, "is that the State must spend a certain amount of money during the fiscal year. This will probably be in the neighborhood of $15,000,000, including unemployment relief. We know that from taxation we will receive about $11,000,000 from so-called fixed sources such as gasoline tax, motor vehicle fees, horse racing, liquor, corporation tax and others.

"The problem therefore is to raise the additional $4,000,000 in the most equitable manner possible. For that reason I favor a state income tax, and I believe that the tax alone would enable us to obtain whatever additional revenue we would need."

Governor Quinn pointed out that $4,000,000 might not be needed for the next fiscal year because there probably will be a cumulative surplus of more than $1,000,000 at the end of the current fiscal year.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight and early Wednesday, followed by slowly rising temperature Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight near 12 degrees; moderate northwest to north winds.

Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Slightly colder tonight; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds and weather fair, tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	22	22	Miami	68	66
Bermuda	56	56	Minneapolis	-4	-8
Chicago	8	8	New Orleans	44	42
Denver	26	20	New York	24	34
Helena	22	20	Norfolk	30	30
Jacksonville	60	60	Philadelphia	26	18
Kansas City	12	12	St. Louis	16	10
Los Angeles	46	44	Washington	36	36

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 2.
B—Minimum, Feb. 1

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:07 p. m.; height, 8.1 feet.
Wednesday, 4:30 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:29 p. m.

Bicycle Registration Act Urged at Hearing

Boston News Today

Plan to License 'Bike' Operators

More than 3000 bicycles were stolen in Massachusetts in 1936 and some protection must be extended to newsboys and others who depend upon bicycles to help them in their work, Edward E. Keevin of Lynn told the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles today.

That protection would be afforded by registering all bicycles and licensing all operators, Mr. Keevin said in favoring his bill to establish a registration system throughout Massachusetts.

Under the Keevin bill a registration fee of 15 cents a year would be charged. Each bicycle would carry a registration plate on the handlebars and an unremovable tag under the seat, bearing the registration number. The operator must also have a registration card.

Mr. Keevin pointed out there is now no protection against bicycle thieves and no way to identify stolen wheels. A similar law to that proposed in Massachusetts, he said, is now in operation in Los Angele, where bicycle stealing was reduced by 89 per cent in the first 10 months of the law's administration.

The Keevin bill was supported by Harry B. Taplan, executive secretary of the Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, who said it was more than a mere registration proposition It is a proposal to assure newsboys and others that the law is on their side; that the state is interested in their welfare."

Teachers College Abolition Urged

Outright abolition of the Boston Teachers College, "an institution that is doing more harm than good," was advocated last night by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, and by a group of Boston business men, at a conference with the School Committee.

"It is true that every educational institution spends twice as much as it has on hand," Dr. Lowell said. "The Teachers College as it is now is not only the most expensive part of the school system of the city per capita, but I also believe an institution that is doing more harm than good.

"It is cruelty to train anybody who will have no opportunity for employment when the training is finished. You are training teachers now," Dr. Lowell told the School Committee, "who cannot get a job because you already have 1000 on the waiting list."

In 1935 the city spent $371 to train each student in the Teachers College, Herman C. Loeffler, of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, reported to the School Committee. Expenditures for the institution, he said, have increased 20.6 per cent since 1926 in spite of a decline in average membership.

The Boston Teachers College was established shortly after the war when there was a shortage of teachers.

Others advocating retrenchment in the school system as a means of alleviating the city's heavy tax burden were: Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; James M. Rothwell and John C. Kiley of the Boston Real Estate Exchange; and Francis C. Gray, a former chairman of the School Committee.

Sailormen Flout Groundhog Tales

The 19 husky seamen who man the brave Boston fishing trawler Fordham were lined up today in a debate against a diminutive, highly publicized, but definitely retiring gentleman named Marmota Monax, more popularly known as Mr. Groundhog. The question: Resolved, we have six more weeks of winter.

Mr. Groundhog affirmed that he saw his own shadow; the sailors said he didn't and even if he did, he shouldn't. They were quite firm about it, and they had a reason; it was mackerel.

Now this was to have been Mr. Groundhog's big day. According to the best traditions of Candelmas Day, he emerged from his subterra-firma den in time for the 7:59 commuters and saw his shadow. It was vague, and dimmed a little by flurries of snow, but certainly a shadow. Contented with this legendary proof that King Cold is to reign six more weeks, he started to burrow back under the warm earth.

But before he could, the Fordham tied up at Fish Pier and Capt. Patrick Lynch calmly announced, "Spring is here."

He told about finding 200 pounds of mackerel last week on Brown's Bank, and everybody on the Fish Pier knows that the first mackerel of the year are "sure" harbingers of spring. Just as "inexorable" as the grounhog's shadow is of continued winter.

So the two ancient traditions were deadlocked.

The logical judges, of course, would have been the official weather bureau forecasters, but they, with their gauges, charts, balloons and what not, are a little contemptuous of the groundhog and mackerel myths.

Yet this year they admit that either one may be taken with or without a grain of salt. In view of the fact that since Jan. 1 Boston's temperature has averaged nine degrees above normal and the snowfall has only totaled two inches when it should be 11, they say they are about ready to look at their own shadows . . . or, at least, eat the mackerel.

Aid for Animals In Flood Is Urged

An appeal for financial aid to enable the American Red Star Animal Relief to undertake work of rehabilitation among animals in the flood area was included in the report made by Robert F. Sellar, president of the Animal Rescue League of Boston, at its annual meeting today.

Need for restricted legislation relating to air guns and rifles was stressed at the meeting. Officials chosen for the following year are Robert F. Sellar, president; Roger Ernst, first vice-president; John T. Morse Jr., honorary vice-president; Bentley W. Warren Jr., treasurer; Stuart C. Rand, assistant treasurer, and Miss Helen Leighton, secretary.

Council Turns Down Pier Plan

Boston City Council flatly rejected the plan, favored by Mayor Mansfield and the Boston Port Authority, to erect a pier for municipal and coastwise shipping at what is now the Fiske Wharf property on Commercial Street.

Curb on Liquor Ads by Federal Law Advocated

Alcoholic Beverages Division of Rhode Island Seeks Restrictions

Temperance Urged

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2 (AP)—The Alcoholic Beverages Division of the State of Rhode Island—only state in the nation which refused to ratify the prohibition amendment—today went on record as opposed to "political and commercial influence" in the liquor business, the trend of liquor advertising, and the existence of saloons operating under tavern and restaurant licenses.

Chief Michael F. Costello, in the third report of his department since repeal, charged that 44 per cent of restaurants granted licenses are not actually restaurants because they are unable to serve 25 people with meals as the law requires. He recommends legislation giving the State power to pass on these licenses before their approval by town boards, which, he said, "have the mistaken idea that the promotion of temperance should be subordinated to the raising of revenue."

He asked legislation giving the state department power to fix minimum profits for retailers. It now has such power over minimum wholesale prices.

"In our opinion, many wholesalers and retailers have been acting as mere conduits for the distillers, who in nearly all cases are only interested in seeing that the importation of their products exceeds that of their competitors in this territory," Mr. Costello told the Legislature.

He asked that Congress be urged to enact laws under the interstate commerce powers to restrict whisky and liquor advertising in national periodicals, and said the trend of such advertising does not educate the public in temperance, but rather makes it "liquor conscious."

Rhode Island, he reported, consumed 631,471 gallons of whisky, 119,771 gallons of gin, 45,171 gallons of brandy, cordials and the like, 255,780 gallons of wine and 12,113,724 gallons of beer.

N. H. Court Advises Against Loan Plan To Aid Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 2—Acting in an advisory capacity the New Hampshire Supreme Court today declared the proposed law whereby the State would grant financial assistance to New Hampshire industries would be unconstitutional.

The plan was proposed by Gov. Francis P. Murphy. After a bill to carry it out was introduced in the House of Representatives the measure was turned over to the state high court for an opinion.

The measure was entitled "An act for the prevention of increased unemployment and resulting pauperism and for the creation of employment by extending limited state assistance to industries."

In Governor Murphy's inaugural address the public was first advised of his idea for helping New Hampshire industries.

Under the terms of the bill the assistance would not come from the general funds of the State but from appropriations made for relief purposes.

The Governor believes that the granting of state assistance to needy industries unable to obtain assistance otherwise would take many people off relief rolls and put them to work. "Employment," he said, "is the only permanent cure for unemployment."

"The credit of many otherwise financially sound industries has been so impaired that they are unable to borrow, and employment has been curtailed thereby, and certain plants now have been closed with substantial increases in unemployment and poor relief," declares the text of the act.

Expense of administering the plan would have been kept to a minimum, it is said, by the creation of an industrial loan division in the office of the state treasurer. It is felt by many legislative leaders that the ruling of the Supreme Court may result in an attempt to draft new legislation that would be constitutional.

Reforms Urged For Education In Connecticut

Consolidation of All Activities With Single Administrator Favored

Confusion Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 2—Confusion and cross purposes in the educational activities of the State of Connecticut, with the result that the State is not getting the most for its money, are charged by the Reorganization Commission in another of the reports it is making on what ought to be done about Connecticut's loosely-jointed government.

The commission urges consolidation of all educational activities under a State Board of Education with a single commissioner as administrator of the law. It would wipe out the independent board of trustees of the Connecticut State College.

It finds no justification for the time-honored rule that members of the State Board of Education, which supervises public schools, runs trade schools and trains teachers, should represent the eight counties of the State. It takes a rap in passing at the large number of professional educators who sit on the state board and it observes that with the State College and the Teachers College both training teachers there is bound to be conflict. Already, the report says, there is "vacillation and indecision" and "much wasted and misdirected energy" in teacher training.

Function Is Vague

"The function, policy and program of the Connecticut State College," says the report, "are not clearly defined. Its proper relation with the public school system, with private institutions of higher learning in the State, with the agricultural interests, etc., are vague and controversial. Those who have looked upon the institution primarily as a land grant college, established in the interests of agriculture and the mechanic arts, are disturbed by its tendency to develop in the direction of a liberal arts college. Others believe the State has an obligation to provide public higher education and look to the development of the college into a university similar in character to universities in western states. Still others see no justification of developing a state institution to compete with the privately endowed colleges and universities in the State.

"The commission's only interest in this matter is to emphasize the confusion which prevails with respect to the function of this institution. The failure to develop a consistent policy with respect to it has left its development to opportunism and accident. The separation of its management from that of the larger of the two agricultural experiment stations has limited its effectiveness in serving the agricultural interests of the State.

"The disorganized condition of extension service legislation has further hampered its efforts in encouraging and developing agriculture. Its management, independent of the public school system of the State, has left more or less to accident the important matter of developing the college as an integral part of the public school system, and of determining its relationship to the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Technique of Train Toots Told in Tootnological Terms By Toparch of Tooting Tooters

Every Little Toot Has a Meaning of Its Own and Designed to Afford Protection and Service to the Public at Large

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 2—"Why do locomotives whistle when there is apparently nothing on the track?" is a ques on which rates high in frequency among those asked of railroadmen by the traveling public. A chat with a veteran engineman of the Maine Central Railroad discloses that the "Tootology" used by the Maine Central is really a language all its own, and that the same "language of the whistle" is used by practically all American railroads.

Each and every "toot" of a locomotive whistle, the Maine Central veteran disclosed, is actually a message, directed either to the general public or to some railroadman along the line. A strict rule forbids all enginemen to "toot," or, in the parlance of the railroad, to "sound," a locomotive whistle unless there is an urgent reason for it.

Most persons know that the familiar "two long and two short" sounds of the locomotive whistle means "look out," this train is approaching a highway grade crossing. "Of course," said the Maine Central veteran, "almost every day someone thinks that we are just fooling, with the result that an automobile gets in front of a train.

The Maine Central veteran offered to wager that a blindfolded railroad man could tell what New England state he was in by simply listening to any locomotive's crossing whistle. "You see," he went on, "we fellows at the throttle have to remember what state we are in when we start our whistling for crossings. Very often a passenger writes to the management and complains that we have changed our 'whistle technique' and have become 'noisier' as we proceed on our trips. State laws are the reason for that.

"For instance, let me show you the rules in New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine and New York, which read that the whistling is to be 'prolonged or repeated' (commencing at a marker set at a place prescribed by law) 'until the crossing is reached. In case of fast-moving trains the whistle signal shall be prolonged until engine is on the crossing; in case of slow moving trains the crossing signal shall be repeated, the last blast of which is to be as the engine goes on the crossing.'

"Now that wouldn't do in Massachusetts, where the law prescribes: 'engine bell to be rung from the whistling post to the crossing, and in addition two long and two short whistles sounded just before reaching crossing, the duration of the whistle to consume approximately 10 seconds.'"

All the other "toots," other than the crossing warnings, have their "little meaning all its own," the veteran disclosed. For instance, using a dash (——) for long "toots" and an (o) for short "toots" we find the railroad language of the whistle is, in part, as follows:

—— ooo "This train is about to stop. Flagman go back and protect the rear end of the train."

—— —— —— —— "Flagman, return to train, from the west or south."

—— —— —— —— "Flagman return to train from east or north."

ooo (when train is standing) "This train is about to back"

ooo (when train is moving) "We will stop at the next passenger station."

—— oo "We are calling attention to towermen and yard engine crews that this train is carrying signals indicating that another section is coming behind us."

oooooooo (series of short toots) Warning to persons on tracks that train is approaching.

o —— "Crew of this train look it over at once for leaking air or steam hose connections, or for sticking brakes."

Motor Strikes Bring Lay-Off At Worcester Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 2—The first lay-off of Worcester workers directly attributed to the mid-western automobile strikes occurred yesterday when 25 per cent of the regular employees of the Culver-Stearns Manufacturing Company of Grafton Street were let go until new orders come in requiring their re-employment. Forty workers were affected.

The Culver-Stearns Company manufactures automobile lighting equipment, on which many orders have been delayed indefinitely by General Motors.

While there have been no lay-offs at the Norton Company, the large number of extra workers ordinarily hired at this time of the year to keep up with orders from General Motors have not yet been added to the pay roll, since such orders have been held back indefinitely. Lack of General Motors orders has also made it necessary to shift many regular men from one department to another, an official explained.

Long Opposes Bill to Remove Tax Exemption

Laws in the Making

A proposal to broaden the tax base by wholesale removal of exemptions now provided in the tax laws was branded as "ridiculous legislation which does not merit serious consideration," by Henry F. Long, State commissioner of corporations and taxation, today. Mr. Long was appearing before the legislative committee on taxation to oppose the bill filed by William A. Davenport, former Senator from Greenfield and chairman of the much criticized 1936 special commission on taxation and expenditures.

"I am opposed to it. I don't want, even by my silence, to be made a party to anything which I believe is contrary to the well established policy of good taxation," the commissioner declared.

The Davenport bill, for which the Senator failed to appear at the hearing, would eliminate exemption of non-income producing securities and exemptions on various properties. In general, it would establish a tax on intangibles, a favorite Davenport proposal.

George Hoague, representing the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, opposed the bill, saying it would remove exemption now afforded a considerable amount of property held by insurance companies.

* * *

Five bills providing $3000 to $5000 exemptions from taxation on dwelling houses received only meagre support before the legislative committee on taxation today.

Only Representatives Thomas E. Barry of East Boston, Charles C. O'Donnell of Lynn, Joseph L. Murphy and Hogan of Lynn favored the proposed legislation.

Mr. O'Donnell argued that small home owners are suffering from excess taxation and "are gradually losing their homes." He claimed "such legislation would act as an incentive to own homes. When you lose the home owners you lose the backbone of government."

* * *

The elimination of a legal "joker" which prevents the renting of bicycles on Sunday was favored today by Arthur P. Russell, vice-president of the New Haven railroad, before the legislative committee on legal affairs.

The "joker" was discovered in the law last year just when the renting of bicycles on Sundays had become popular. When the law was brought to bear upon a bicycle agency in court, it resulted in the practice being stopped.

Mr. Russell pointed to the renewed popularity of bicycle riding and to the operation of bicycle trains in the summer as reasons for elimination of the so-called "joker."

Ben Olken, representing the 327 members of the Massachusetts Bicycle Trade Association, declared many members of the association would be forced to discontinue business unless they are allowed to rent bicycles on Sunday, their biggest business day.

The use of newspaper advertising of debtors' names as a club over those in arrears was attacked today before the legislative committee on been forced to pay large interest, Goldman, assistant attorney general, and Lieut. Frank Hale of the state police.

Mr. Goldman and Lieutenant Hale, active for the past two years

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

C. I. O. Battle In Worcester Holds Threat

Attempt to Organize Men of American Steel & Wire Co. Is Focus

Affects All N. E.

Result of General Motors Tieup Is Expected to Have Great Weight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 2—Although the drive of the Committee for Industrial Organization, to organize the employees of the American Steel & Wire Company in Worcester has reached the stage of a battle of statements between officials of the company and CIO men, experienced labor leaders and industrialists are not blind to the threat of widespread labor difficulties hovering over the steel and allied industries in Worcester and other New England industrial centers.

The outcome of the sit-down strike being conducted by CIO affiliated employees of the General Motors Corporation is expected unquestionably to prove a major factor in determining the ultimate success of the CIO's New England program. If the General Motors employees win the strike, then there is ample grounds for the conclusion that the CIO will make rapid strides in New England, according to competent Worcester observers. This conclusion is based on several facts.

The first fact to be considered relates to the CIO organizers and workers engaged for the last eight weeks contacting steel workers in Worcester employed by the American Steel & Wire Company. Although cooly received at first, the organizers have displayed a perseverance that has resulted in considerable progress in the past two weeks. It is generally known that they have signed up several hundred of the company's 5000 employees, but more important yet is the report that they have begun to command the attention and interest of the large conservative element among the employees.

Hear Plans by Radio

Joseph A. Salerno, New England representative of the steel workers' organization committee, has engaged radio time in Worcester for a series of talks on the aims and objects of the CIO, and his first talk last Sunday reached the ears of many employees of the company who had been averse for one reason or another to talking directly with organization representatives.

It has been reported reliably that many employees, when asked to sign a membership card, refused to commit themselves one way or another, stating they would wait until the General Motors strike was settled. It is understood that CIO workers carry two kinds of cards with them. One card is a membership application. If a steel worker baiks at signing that, he is shown another card which states that he gives the CIO authority to represent him in bargaining with company officials for more money and shorter hours.

He is asked to sign this with the understanding that if the CIO is successful in accomplishing that purpose, he will become a member. It can readily be appreciated that for all practical purposes a sufficient number of the latter cards in the hands of the CIO will serve the organization's purposes for the time being just as well as membership cards would.

It is reported that CIO workers also carry a third card. When prospects refuse to sign either one of the first two then they are asked to sign the third in order that the CIO man can show those in authority that he his at least been contacting steel employees.

Relations With Company Union

The second fact relates to the Employees' Representative Plan, known as the company union, and which has been the subject of the public statements between steel officials and CIO leaders.

Despite the assurances of company officials that its employees are adequately represented by the company union and that they are perfectly satisfied with this representation, many steel company employees are reported to dispute this.

There is said to be a wide demand for more money and shorter hours, but that it is felt that the setup of the company union shuts out any possibility of securing either at this time.

A veteran employee who asked that his name be withheld says:

"Worcester steel workers are not used to strikes and will fight shy of them just as long as they can. The CIO to them is another way of saying strikes, but every man working for the American Steel & Wire Company wants more money and shorter hours. The CIO doesn't appeal to the majority right now as the means of securing more money and better working conditions because the effectiveness of that organization is still a moot question.

"But if the General Motors strikers are victorious, I'm afraid most of the sales resistance now meeting the efforts of CIO workers here will be eliminated."

More Patrolmen Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2—Twenty additional patrolmen for foot duty are recommended in the annual report of Miles A. Glidden, superintendent of Providence police. Some outlying sections of the city are not properly covered at night, the report points out.

Pier Congestion Again Faced As Imports of Wool Pile Up

Boston's ocean terminals again face congestion today as additional cargoes of wool arrive from all parts of the world only to find pier space at a premium and shipping men apprehensive because other large lots are nearing port.

Discharging at Boston today are: Steamers Frost with 2291 bales wool from Buenos Aires; Atlantic with 2199 bales from South Africa; Hororata with 7870 bales from New Zealand.

Due shortly are: City of Dalhart with 19,400 bales due Friday from Australia; Taronga with 28,822 bales, due Feb. 17 from Australia and Port Nicholson with a full cargo, now loading at New Zealand.

Other merchandise is being imported in increasing volume which adds to the tonnage handled over the piers, at most of which congestion is already marked. Fault lies chiefly with consignees, port experts declare, in that they fail to remove their goods within a reasonable time.

Commonwealth Pier presents an outstanding example of congestion. That terminal was long barren of freight because intercoastal lines were unable to operate during the maritime strike. Heavy wool receipts necessitated commandeering the pier for discharge of wool ships, including the 31,000 bales on the Thermopolae that constituted a record for quantity of wool on one ship.

But consignees delay the removal of their wool, in attempts to find customers to whom they can ship it before hauling and storage charges are incurred, according to port officials. Now Commonwealth Pier is needed for use of its regular patrons once more, the intercoastal lines lifting the embargo against freight that was imposed because of the strike. But a survey shows 28,000 bales of wool piled up on that pier, most of which was landed last week.

Wools imported last week, in all, amounted to 3,461,797 pounds, figures compiled for Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, discloses. This brings the total receipts at Boston since July 1 (start of the federal fiscal year) up to 52,991,819 pounds. In addition, 5,711,231 pounds were entered at Lawrence, a subport of entry to Boston, and 102,869 pounds at Springfield, also in the Massachusetts customs district. Mr. Maynard declared today.

Records of the port's commerce last week and what they added to the congestion are:

	Last week	Year ago
Imports for Consumption	$2,718,235	$1,671,784
Entered for warehouse	$1,368,716	$225,174
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	$855,806	$553,996
Duties collected	$971,963	$654,600
Wool imports	3,461,797 lbs.	615,982 lbs.

Sportsmen's Show Crowds Set Attendance Records

With vari-colored fish, birds, snakes and animals—both stuffed and animated—lending reality to scenes of nature transplanted this week to Mechanics Building, the annual New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show continued today to draw record crowds.

Over the week end more than 36,000 persons clicked through the turnstiles to recapture happy memories of last year's vacation, plan for this year's or to do both. When the doors opened this morning, a long line of sport lovers extended down Huntington Avenue.

Inside the building, paradoxically enough, the atmopshere of the open spaces prevailed. Freshly cut spruce, fir and beech trees set in beds of moss and pine needles, scented the air, while artificial waterfalls and swirling pools took visitors in fancy to New England and Canadian playgrounds.

Attracting immediate attention in the Grand Hall was the Maine exhibit, set on the stage directly in front of the indoor pool. Presenting a woodland scene representing a view from Eustis looking toward the snow-covered Rangeleys, the exhibit contained only the freshest of trees, moss and shrubs.

A small waterfall purled into a tiny pool, the surface of which was continually rippled by the inquisitive mouths of 35 trout and salmon. At the side of the pool a good-sized log cabin housed what is claimed to be one of the most outstanding collections of Virginia deer heads, so far as antlers are concerned. The largest head contained 55 points, believed the record number for that type of deer. The smallest presented 10 points.

The heads, some mounted, were hung on a huge bear rug, made from 42 pelts and said to be the largest in the world. The rug measured 22 by 8 feet and covered almost the entire back wall of the cabin.

Saw and Ax Contests

Immediately in front of the Maine exhibit was the space for saw and ax competitions. About 20 woodsmen—all born and brought up in the forest—twice daily show what they can do by way of making a log fall apart quickly. Included in the group, which represents teams from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, was Perry Green, who claims the world's chopping title with a time of 26 seconds for biting through an 8 by 8 log.

In the pool the teams demonstrated their ability in other outdoor sports, such as canoe tilting, log rolling and fly casting, while experts

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"The Masque of Kings," by Maxwell Anderson. Fifth in the series of plays presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Featuring Henry Hull, Margo, Dudley Digges and Pauline Frederick. 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and American Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson and others. 8:30. Matinees Wed., Thurs. and Sat., 2:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Sweden Travel," "Our Gang," "New Shoes," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Gold Mania," latest newsreels and other shorts.

BOSTON—"Flying Hostess," with William Gargan and Judith Barrett. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:15. Stage: "Mardi Gras," a musical comedy revue.

FREMONT—"Nine Days a Queen," with Nova Pilbeam. 8:45, 11:31 a. m., 2:17, 5:30, 8:27. Also "Robin Hood of El Dorado," with Warner Baxter. 10:00 a. m., 12:51, 3:37, 6:50, 10:03.

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "Stowaway," 1, 4, 7:10, 10:10. Also "Our Relations," with Laurel and Hardy. 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

METROPOLITAN—Gladys Swarthout and Fred MacMurray in "Champagne Waltz." 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Ray Noble and orchestra with "Rainbow Room" revue.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Banjo on My Knee," with Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 1:55, 5, 8:10. Also "Stowaway," with Shirley Temple. 3:35, 6:45, 10.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

MODERN—"Gold Diggers of 1937," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 9:20 a. m., 12:22, 3:24, 6:26, 9:28. Also "Case of the Black Cat," with Ricardo Cortez and June Travis. 11:10 a. m., 2:12, 5:14, 8:16.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"One in a Million," featuring Sonja Henie. Fenway: 1:15, 4:15, 7:12, 10:10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. Also George Arliss in "Man of Affairs." Fenway: 12, 3, 5:55, 8:55. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:08, 5:10, 8:20.

FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in "As You Like It." Directed by Dr. Paul Czinner. 2:10, 4:35, 7, 9:25. "What the Parrot Said." 1:35, 4, 6:20, 8:45.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — William Powell and Myrna Loy in "After the Thin Man." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:30, 10:05.

MEMORIAL — "Rainbow on the River," with Bobby Breen. 10, 11:56 a. m., 1:58, 4, 5:58, 7:58, 10.

UNIVERSITY—"Garden of Allah," with Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer. 2:10, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Adventure in Manhattan," with Jean Arthur and Joel McCrea. 1:40, 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," with Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. Also "Let's Live Tonight," with Lillian Harvey.

EXETER—"Legion of Terror," with Margaret Churchill and Bruce Cabot. 2:05, 5, 7:55. Also "Love on the Run," with Clark Gable and Joan Crawford. 3:30, 6:35, 9:20.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Opera presented by the Federal Music Project. "Jack and the Beanstalk," and "Pagliacci." 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge) —Concert by Mme. Lydia Hoffmann Behrends, pianist. 8:30. Open to the public without charge.

Other Events

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB — Mrs. Claude U. Gilson on "Editorial Comment on Current Events." 40 Beacon Street. 8.

MECHANICS BUILDING —New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show. Eskimo dogs accompanied by real Eskimo. Animals, Boats. 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

HEMENWAY HOTEL — Concert by the Boston Hymners, Miss Jessie Dodd conducting. 8:15.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Anna Louise Strong dinner. "The People's Front in Spain and the U. S. S. R." 3 Joy Street. 7.

Tomorrow

Music

BACK BAY WPA CONCERT—Recital by the Forum Trio. Allesandre Nicooli, violinist; Justin B. Sandridge, pianist, and Ralph Smalley, cellist. Open to the public. Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street. 5.

Other Events

ROTARY CLUB—Weekly luncheon meeting. William B. Bailen on "The American Hobo." Hotel Statler. 12:15.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Novice Ski Trip to Jackson, N. H. Feb. 5-7.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Flemish Paintings" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

Englishman Tells Americans Some Things on Jazz

Ray Noble is that rare sort of person—an Englishman who has taught America a thing or two about jazz.

Oddly enough, Mr. Noble's introduction to this country came through records made in England and imported for sale in America. That was a number of years ago, when the tall arranger-composer-bandmaster was appointed director of light music for His Master's Voice, the English equivalent of Victor.

The high-sounding title was more or less of a euphemism. One of his chief tasks, it turned out, was to make arrangements and lead a "house band" for songs which none of the important bands on the company's pay roll deigned to touch.

"Everyone regarded it as a chore," he said, today in an intermission between performances of his band at the Metropolitan Theater. "There were so many numbers to be done and the chief object was to get through them in the shortest time possible."

Mr. Noble decided that something better could be done. He worked out arrangements carefully, aroused the interest of the players in them and very soon was making hit songs with what had become a regular band. These records brought him to American attention and finally resulted in an invitation to come to the United States at the end of 1934. Since then, he has been a symbol of distinguished, sophisticated jazz performance.

Because of expenses and union rules, Mr. Noble did not bring his English band but gradually assembled players in New York and trained them in his own style.

Closer to Jazz in U. S.

"The average American," said Mr. Noble in his deep-voiced, pleasantly clipped speech, "is much closer to jazz than the Englishman. Over there, jazz is still spoken of by many people in the same breath with bad weather and taxes. Jazz is in the category of things not liked."

As for dancing, Mr. Noble finds that the society people in London dance just as badly as they do here. Too much attention to the conversation and too little to the feet is the reason. The real ballroom experts are found in the less expensive dance halls.

"The Dutch, the Danes and the Germans are "crazy about jazz," he said. Taste in jazz everywhere has been improving during the past 15 years.

The best medium through which to hear jazz is the radio because everything is designed to bring out melodic and harmonic arrangements of the band. And that brought Mr. Noble to the observation that since the arrival of Paul Whiteman the arranger has been "the base and foundation" of any successful jazz band.

"Swing" Just New Name

"Swing," declared Mr. Noble, turning to the much-discussed term, "is merely a new name for jazz. Look at Benny Goodman. You would probably call him the apotheosis of 'swing.' And yet he was playing just as hot a clarinet five years ago—when 'swing' was never heard of—as he is today."

Some sort of "swing" will always be with us, however, he believes. The young people like it. And jazz musicians get their principal enjoyment out of it.

"Almost invariably, about 20 minutes before the show, some of the boys get together for a little session," he said.

And as he spoke, a clarinet and steel guitar in the corridor outside the dressing room began a series of intricate variations which would have delighted the heart of the most ardent "swing" fan.

As for Mr. Noble's own songs—outstanding are "Good Night, Sweetheart," "The Touch of Your Lips," "Love Is the Sweetest Thing," and "The Very Thought of You"—the composer-conductor-arranger is "fed up on all of them. His instrument, although he hasn't kept up in it, is the piano.

"On New Year's Eve," he added dryly, "I play the trombone."

Jazz Expert

Ray Noble
English Leader of American Music

Sportsman Show

(Continued from Page 9)

gave exhibitions of pistol shooting and fancy rod and reel work.

Running a line from the North to the South Poles were an Eskimo igloo tended by a real Eskimo, sled dogs such as those used by Admiral Byrd, and an exhibit of skis and other equipment used by Capt. Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, on his trip through the northeast passage in 1918-24.

Tucked in a corner—yet surrounded continually by a curious crowd—was Chief Buffalo Bear of the Ogalala Sioux tribe from the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. In full regalia, from beaded moccasins to feathered headdress, but minus his Indian phonetics, the chief together with his squaw explained the mysteries, legends, games and customs of the Indians.

Nova Scotia's chief attraction this year was the spindle-legged triplet deer, born in the woods last June. Indifferent to all but each other, they are believed to be the first raised in captivity. In the center of the exhibit was a stuffed and mounted 601-pound broadbill, caught last fall by Michael Lerner of New York.

Completing the Nova Scotia presentation was the moose family—Victor, aged two years, Lucy, aged six, and her calf Buddy, aged seven months.

Forest Camp Scene

New Brunswick presented a forest camp, with a meal simmering on a cook-stove. Fish sported in a small tank, while stuffed otter and mink idly watched over the scene. A typical sportsman's log-cabin completed the picture.

Moving along to the back of the building, visitors came to New Hampshire's exhibit, which featured a model section of one of the State's eight fish hatcheries. The one displayed was that at New Hampton, largest hatchery in the Granite State.

Albino and lake trout abounded in a pool fed by a waterfall, around which lurked stuffed otters and beavers. One of the trout was a huge lake trout, weighing about 15 pounds, which came from Newfound Lake. A woodland camp scene rounded out the exhibit.

On the lower floor were located the wild animals, birds, rifle and archery ranges—and the trailers. The ever-present houses on wheels even overflowed upstairs to steal attention from the other sports.

Most elaborate of the trailers was a complete, three-room affair, containing a kitchen, cedar closet and shower bath. The lounge is fitted out with modernistic furniture, while in the center of the colorful linoleum floor is a design of a trailer crossing the globe.

What's Going On in the Arts

American Sculpture of Today

The Boston Museum of Modern Art holds its second exhibition of this season at the Germanic Museum, Harvard. On view is an interesting group of sculptures by American artists who are not very well known in this vicinity.

William Zorach is one of the most noteworthy of living sculptors. The pieces by him shown at the Germanic convey immediately his particular concern with form; not a literal topographic form, but a form which is a simplification, broad, structural, solid. It is related to the early sculptures of Greece, such as those carved to adorn the Temple of Zeus at Olympia. Mr. Zorach holds so far as he can to the basic geometric shapes, to the cylindrical, the cubical, the conical. There is no element of the accidental; rather an emphatic statement of what is permanent and imperishable in the formal design. He visualizes in terms of the material, within the limits of hard, roughly textured, or hard, crystalline surfaces. Those of us who see too, too much of realistic sculpture, rendered in the yielding clay, delight in the stubborn, resistant materials Mr. Zorach employs.

Gaston Lachaise was a great sculptor, independent, inventive, audacious. Here at the Germanic are some of the mountainous figures he modeled, vast curvilinear forms of women whom he seemed to relate to prehistoric goddesses of fertility. Lachaise was a master who could somehow harmonize bulk, fullness, heaviness with sinuosity and grace. There was an ingredient of paradox in his style, for he would, while resorting to excess in a pisture, a consorting to excess in a posture, a control of the idea, so that the figure was visualized ultimately not as something showy and shocking, but as something elegant and distinguished.

John Flannagan is another sculptor who has come to a personal expression in the medium, through concentration upon its possibilities and understanding of materials and their adaptability. He preserves the idea of the subject, an infant, an animal, emerging from the matrix of the stone. The shape seems inspired by the original block or lump of stone; the design motivated by the natural contours.

Alexander Calder represents the more positive experimenter, departing fundamentally from sculptural tradition by providing the design of contours, the movement of lines, without providing the bulk and density native to sculpture. Here are some of his compositions, small gadgets of elementary shape made of wood and wire, metal and glass, brought into conjunction, providing a certain design relation to one another.

The exhibition at the Germanic is heartening to the spectator who has become skeptical about the art of sculpture. Apparently some craftsmen among us continue the ancient feeling for modeled or carved design, undaunted by popular irritation. We recommend the Germanic display to open-minded spectators. D. A.

Bobby Breen in "Rainbow on the River" at the Keith Memorial

The Dance Round Boston

There are prospects of a stopover in Boston, when Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman, taking their groups on tour, dance at Wellesley College and at Wheaton College, sometime in April. Now is the time for all good men to stir up the necessary enthusiasm. The Humphrey-Weidman company was received with less rewarding response than they deserved when they played a two-evening engagement at the Repertory Theater in March, 1935. But dancing times change along with other things, and the added laurels these dancers have won during the two years intervening should assure them a more cordial reception.

What Boston ought to see is Miss Humphrey's Trilogy: "Theater Piece," "New Dance" and "With My Red Fires," and Charles Weidman's "Quest," occupying two successive evenings, and in a large auditorium. But, if this cannot be arranged, any of their smaller works will bring the refreshment of new ideas and new technique in the dance.

Pauline Chellis, who may have a finger in making this prospect possible, is to give a demonstration-recital with her concert group, at New Hampshire State University, Durham, on Feb. 20. Her "New England Suite," which by the way would make a delightful embellishment to the Pops season, will be given, in reduced proportions. Miss Chellis will dance several solos, her "Prelude" and "Sarabande" among them. Miss Chellis teaches and dances her own interpretation of the Humphrey-Weidman technique.

Further influences of that technique will be felt in Boston when Betty Carper of Richmond, Va., a graduate of Doris Humphrey's classes and member of her Workshop Group at the Bennington School of the Dance last summer, takes over Otto Ashermann's classes for the first week in February, while Mr. Ashermann is in Hanover directing the dances for the Dartmouth Winter Carnival showing of "The Chocolate Soldier." Mr. Ashermann was a member of Mr. Weidman's Workshop Group at Bennington last summer.

For another example, George Bockman of the Charles Weidman's Men's Group is conducting a course as guest-instructor at the Hans Wiener studio.

It should not be understood, however, that this infiltration of technique is in the nature of an inflexible set of rules. It changes and grows in continual expansion. It leaves room for growth and individual development in the student. M. L.

Boston Stage Notes

The performance of "Pride and Prejudice" was omitted at the Colonial last night, to make way for three matinées this week, on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. Evening performances will be resumed tonight.

Margo was absent from the cast of "The Masque of Kings" last night because of indisposition. Her role, that of the Baroness Mary Vetsera, was assumed by Catherine Lawrence, who has been playing a maid. The action of the piece has been tightened up considerably in the last week.

The Federal Theater's play, "Help Yourself," is in its third week at the Copley.

The long-awaited "Hamlet," with John Gielgud in the name part, will arrive at the Shubert next Monday for a single week.

"As You Like It," English film starring Elisabeth Bergner, will remain for a third week at the Fine Arts.

Plays impending are "Brother Rat," a comedy of life in a military school, due at the Plymouth Feb. 15, and "Idiot's Delight," with the Lunts, which the Theater Guild will bring into the Colonial Feb. 22, for two weeks.

Minimum Wage For R. I. Jewelry Trade Is Ordered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2—The Rhode Island Division of Labor today accepted the recommendations of the Minimum Wage Board set up for the jewelry trade, and in what is believed to be the first action of its kind ordered that the 30 cent minimum wage for women and minors and the other recommendations, be made a directory order, effective March 1.

The decision was made by former Director of Labor L. Metcalf Walling, now a member of the U. S. Department of Labor, who was Director of Labor here when the board was set up last November and the investigation begun.

Two weeks ago, Thomas F. McMahon, International president of the United Textile Workers of America, was named Director of Labor for the State of Rhode Island. But because the law setting up the Minimum Wage Board provided that the Director of Labor must make decisions on its recommendations within 10 days after a public hearing, it was decreed that since Mr. McMahon is in Washington on union business, the decision should be made by Mr. Walling.

This arrangement relieved Mr. McMahon of some embarrassment since the minimum wage recommendation has been strenuously opposed by the local of the Jewelry Workers Union and by the state branch of the American Federation of Labor on two grounds:

(1) That the survey did not include the higher priced jewelry workers—over 10 karats;

(2) That the 30-cent minimum was too low.

The union itself recommended a 40-cent minimum for the workers on low-priced jewelry and a 60-cent minimum for those working on high-priced products.

Mr. Walling and the board recommended that if a general improvement in wage levels did not appear in a reasonable time, a new wage board should be appointed to consider an upward revision of minimum rates.

Gov. Cross Would End Child Labor but Not Via U. S. Constitution

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 2 (AP)—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross in a letter to President Roosevelt made public today asserted he favored abolition of child labor but said that an amendment to the Federal Constitution seeking that end "should be an act of last resort."

The letter was in reply to one written by Mr. Roosevelt to governors urging support of the child labor amendment.

The Governor made public his views as the Connecticut Federation of Labor renewed its fight to have the General Assembly ratify the amendment.

A resolution proposing ratification of the amendment, defeated twice in previous legislative sessions, was introduced today in both houses of the General Assembly.

The text of the Governor's letter:

Dear President Roosevelt:

I agree with you that "one of the most encouraging developments of the past few years is the general agreement that has been reached that child labor should be permanently abolished."

So far as Connecticut is concerned, legislation has been enacted to this end. Our General Assembly, however, has twice failed to pass a resolution ratifying the proposed child labor amendment to the Constitution of the United States. How public opinion now stands on the question will be determined by a similar resolution which will be submitted during the present session.

Personally I share in the view that an amendment to the Constitution of the United States giving Congress the power to "limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age" should be an act of last resort. I am rather in favor of first trying out what may be done by Congress under the interstate commerce clause of the Federal Constitution in a bill which has recently been introduced into the Congress along the lines of the Hawes-Cooper Act.

Most Sincerely Yours,
Wilbur L. Cross.

Legislation

(Continued from Page 9)

in carrying out the drive of Paul A. Dever, attorney General, to close all collection agencies operating illegally, appeared to support the Dever proposal to outlaw the advertising of "accounts for sale." The proposal was contained in the attorney general's annual report.

Since the collection agency campaign started nearly 400 have been forced to close up shop while 50 others are awaiting court decisions. The initial charge against most of the companies has been illegal practice of law but investigation of many, it is said, uncovered illegal "clubbing" of bill owers who have been forced to pay large interest, collection and constables fees.

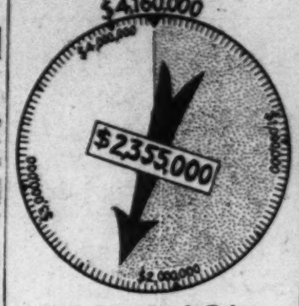
* * *

Massachusetts banks are guilty of paying lower than the prevailing rate of wages to workers performing construction or repair work on their property, Senator James P. Meehan of Haverhill declared before the Legislative committee on banks and banking today.

The Senator supported a bill to require banks, in constructing, reconstructing and repairing buildings which they have taken over, or in lending money for such work, to stipulate that the worker must receive the prevailing rate of wage. The measure was also favored by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and representatives of various groups in the building trades industry.

Community Fund

Goal $4,160,000



How Drive Stands Today

Community Fund Nears $2,500,000 As Reports Are Made

With all the 15,000 workers of the Greater Boston 1937 Community Fund Campaign exerting every effort to raise well over $1,700,000 between today and next Tuesday, no report luncheon was scheduled for today. Robert Cutler, general chairman, estimated, however, that a total of $2,355,000 already has been raised.

The original goal of the campaign, which ends on February 9, is $4,160,000—including $60,000 sought by the local Red Cross organization for flood relief. It was hoped that this sum would be exceeded since it represents only the absolute minimum required to maintain and operate the 104 participating agencies in 42 communities in the Boston metropolitan area. Since the goal was set, however, the flood relief contribution has been raised from $60,000 to $500,000.

Among subscriptions received yesterday was one from Mayor Mansfield, who handed Mr. Cutler a check representing 1 per cent of his annual salary.

Westwood, which was the first of the outlying towns to exceed its quota, has now collected 164.8 of this quota, and has been joined in the "over-the-top" class by Belmont, with 151.3 and Dover with 116.8.

In response to numerous requests for information on the distribution of the money collected by the Community Fund, a statement on the 1936 expenditures was issued by the campaign headquarters today.

It shows that of the $3,818,644.13 collected in last year's drive 4.47 per cent went to the cost of conducting the campaign, 18.40 per cent to 14 hospitals; 8.45 per cent to 13 health agencies; 19.37 per cent to 15 family service and relief agencies; 2.82 per cent to 10 institutions for the handicapped; 6.22 per cent to 18 settlement and neighborhood houses; 6.90 to 12 children's service agencies; 10.29 per cent to 12 youth agencies; 18.20 per cent to 10 general service agencies. Unpaid, but realizable subscriptions totalled 4.88 per cent at the end of the year.

Reorganization

(Continued from Page 9)

other institutions of higher learning in the State.

Demand Careful Study

"The state's interest demands a careful study of the function, policy, and program of this institution and its reorganization, if necessary, to perform efficiently and economically a clearly stated, generally understood function and to carry out a definite policy. Its course should be careful charted and all its energy should be applied to the achievement of its well-defined purposes."

Under the new plan the Board of Education, which would also operate the teacher training institutions and the trade schools, would appoint the president of the college, make up its budget and determine its policies. The two experiment stations, one of them now run independently, would be made a division of the college. The extension service would be given more control over the budgets of the various county farm agents.

Too many professional educators, the commission believes, are not desirable as members of a state board of education. The effectiveness of the board in the past has been hampered by the large representation of professional educators, the commission bluntly says. "On general principle the commission believes that better results are obtained from a non-professional board for the administration of activities which are primarily and essentially policy-determining."

College Plans 'Modified' Gifts For Dormitories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 2—Albert N. Jorgensen, president of Connecticut State College has a plan for expanding campus housing at his institution without asking the state for money and without getting outright gifts from private sources.

In bills presented to the Connecticut General Assembly he seeks authority to accept "conditional" gifts of money from public-spirited individuals who may want to help the college but not be prepared to make a large outright gift of funds.

The college, under his plan, would accept the money; use it to put up houses for students and pay the donor 4 per cent interest on his money as long as he lives. The interest would be secured from rental of the property to students. After the donor passed on the property would be the college's without further obligation.

Under another plan the college would borrow money at no interest charge, put up buildings with it and pay the lender's principal back to him in installments out of rental. Each agreement under either plan would be subject to the approval of the attorney general of the state.

With campus accommodations for fewer than 500 students and an enrollment of 800, the college has found housing its most pressing problem. Before the General Assembly are requests for appropriations to build three dormitories, and the president's plan for "conditional" gifts and loans without interest is for buildings in addition to these three dormitories.

There are, he has said, several persons ready to make agreements such as he proposes, once the Legislature has given its approval. Dr. Jorgensen, who has made a careful study of the landscaping possibilities of the college campus, visualizes a row of $50,000 houses, each to house 30 to 40 students, constructed with the gifts and loans. He would build them of brick and stone in desoign to harmonize with other college architecture.

Cooks, Dolls, Radio Among 101 Exhibits In Houseware Show

Cooking and radiocasting demonstrations, displays of dolls, exhibits of table services used by Eddie Cantor and Kate Smith, motion pictures of underwear making, and nearly 100 other widely varied displays make up the housewares show and food fair now open in the Jordan Marsh store for a one-month stay.

A number of articles sold in department stores are shown in process of manufacture—from kitchen utensils and electric appliances to artificial flowers and lamp shades.

On the street floor of the annex is an exhibit of 100 prints depicting "America Today." There is also a "magic typewriter" which functions without a visible operator, and a device enabling patrons to weigh themselves with a vacuum cleaner instead of an ordinary weighing machine.

"The ABC of Broadcasting," an exhibit formerly at Radio City, is installed on the second floor. Here, too, is the $20,000 collection of famous dolls including the William Penn doll.

Housewares and food, with demonstrations of the correct use of both, are to be found on the third floor, while on the fourth, glass engraving and other crafts are shown.

In the main stores other exhibits may be found here and there—including Queen Victoria's linens and demonstrations of new forms of needlecraft.

Advertising Agency Changes Firm Name

Richardson, Alley & Richards Company, advertising agents of Boston and New York, announce a change in firm name to Alley & Richards Company, effective Feb. 1. The change is one in name only and in no way affects the partners or management of the agency.

The original partnership was formed in 1916 and the Boston office opened by Ernest V. Alley in 1921. Several years later one of the country's oldest advertising agencies, the Joseph Richards Company, was consolidated and the name Richards added to the firm name. Alley & Richards Company maintain complete agency units in Boston and New York and serve many well-known national advertisers including a group of prominent New England manufacturers. The resident partners in Boston are E. V. Alley, George W. B. Hartwell and Hal R. MacNamee.

Warren Brothers Ask to Reorganize

The Warren Brothers Company, international contracting firm with offices in Cambridge, Mass., today filed in Federal Court a debtor's petition for permission to reorganize under Section 77B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. Its assets and liabilities were given at the same figure—$19,269,267.

On another balance sheet attached to the petition, the status of the company and its subsidiaries was revealed—with total assets and liabilities of $21,085,875.

According to the petition, Warren Brothers holds a controlling interest in six domestic affiliates and four foreign subsidiaries, and owns stock in five domestic concerns and two foreign branches.

The petition lists as officers of the company: Col. Charles Arthur Robert Gow, former postmaster of Boston, president; Ralph L. Warren, treasurer, and G. Howard Perkins, secretary.

New 'Flare Pistols' For Ships and Planes Approved by U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 2—A new "flare pistol" recently placed on the market by the Harrington & Richardson Arms Company, after several months of testing, has been approved by the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection at Washington, and a number of the pistols have already been ordered by the Federal Government.

The pistol is designed to be used in times of distress by ships and airplanes, and also for signaling purposes.

Rugged in construction, the pistol is easy to operate. It is a single-shot type and is of 1 7-16 caliber. The flare is serted by opening a breech at the top of the grip, and released by pulling the trigger in the usual manner. The empty shell is released by pressing an ejector rod under the barrel.

A special flare is manufactured for use in the pistol and comes in colors of red, green and white.

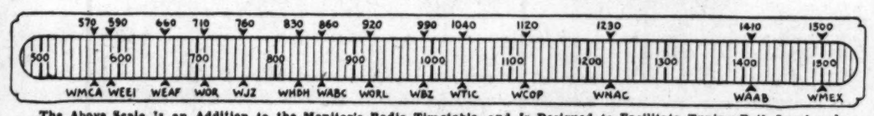
Dropping of Four Short Lines Urged

Four more short sections of the Old Colony Railroad in Massachusetts will be abandoned, if the trustees of the Old Colony and the New Haven are granted the permission to take this action sought in a petition filed with the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut. Hearing on the petition are set for 3 p. m. on Feb. 8.

Lines which would be abandoned total 27 miles in length and extend 15.09 miles from Greenbush to Kingston, 2.63 from Raynham to half a mile north of the former Dean Street Station, 3.24 miles from Dighton to Somerset, and 5.83 miles from Middleboro to Myricks.

The trustees state it to be their opinion that such abandonment is in the interest of the estate and of the ultimate reorganization of the property, and that abandonment of these lines will not unduly or adversely affect public interest.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Tito Guizar, tenor	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15 Natural science talk	"Rhythm Makers"	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 Studio interview	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board; music	"Sweethearts of the Air"	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; sports review	News; "Little Show": popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 Talk, "Finding Yourself"	variety program	Earl Lawrence Serenaders	Community Fund: concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup": record	Dinner concert
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Hoot Gibson; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Ma and Pa": sketch	Jesters, male trio	"Vocal Varieties": chorus	"Irish Echoes"; Terry O'Toole;
7:30 Alexander Woollcott, talk	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Talk, Hendrik W. Van Loon	vocalists; instrumentalists
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	"Happier Lives": sketch	Terri Franconi, tenor	Al Donahue's Orchestra
8:00 Hammerstein's Music Hall:	Jackie Coogan in "Billy the	Leo Reisman's Orch.; soloists;	"Music for Dancing": soloists;
8:15 soloists; orchestra	Kid"; Westerners group	quartet; trio	trio; quartet; orchestra
8:30 Al Jolson; Sid Silvers; Mar-	Edgar A. Guest in Welcome	Wayne King's Orchestra	Hod Williams's Orchestra
8:45 tha Raye; orchestra	Valley: dramatic sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra	Hod Williams's Orchestra
9:00 "Watch the Fun Go By"; Al	Ben Bernie's Orch.; Judy	"Sidewalk Interviews"; Wal-	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15 Pearce and His Gang	Garland; Fred Lawrence	lace Butterworth; P. Johnson	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:30 "Jack Oakie's College"; Ed-	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	Fred Astaire; Charles Butter-	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:45 die Cantor; Gertrude Nie-	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	worth; Conrad Thibault;	Third period, Bruins-Cana-
10:00 sen; chorus; Benny Good-	Concert Band: narrator;	Francia White; Trudy	diens hockey game
10:15 man's Orch.; Stoll's Orch.	dramatization	Woods; Johnny Green's Or.	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
10:30 Garden talk	Roy Shield's Revue: soloists;	"Hollywood Gossip"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
10:45 Mark Warnow's Orchestra	orchestra	Roy Campbell's Royalists	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Veloz and Yolanda's Orchestra
11:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc.": sketch	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Lennie Hayton's Orchestra
11:30 George Olsen's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:45 George Olsen's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine; guest speakers; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: talks, soloists and orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Congress of Parents and Teachers Association; speakers.

4:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Curtis Institute of Music artist student recital.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon": Elsie Hits and Nick Dawson.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Famous Violins": recitals by NBC orchestra on old violins.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Cavalcade of America": sketch.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Beatrice Lillie; Victor Arden's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Burns and Allen, comedians; Henry King's Orchestra; soloist.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ethel Barrymore in "You and I," sketch.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Professional Parade with Fred Niblo, master of ceremonies; soloists; variety; orch.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Town Hall Tonight: Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Al Goodman's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade": Freddie Rich's Orchestra; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, vocalist.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters": crime drama.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ —National), "Tales of Opera"; dramatization and music.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloists.

CRUISE AND TRAVEL GARMENTS MADE-TO-ORDER

Sport Coats
Capes and Cape-Coats
Of Quality and Distinction
Made of the finest Tweeds obtainable

ROMANES & PATERSON
581 Boylston Street, Boston
In Copley Square

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Specialists in Linens
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Annual Sale Ends February 13th
FINAL REDUCTIONS
ABSOLUTE CLEARANCE

WALPOLE'S FAMOUS ENGLISH BLANKETS, 72 x 84; whilst quantities last, very special $8.95.

ODD BEDSPREADS, of all kinds, 35% to 50% off.

LACE BANQUET CLOTHS, at drastic reductions now from $7.50 up.

LUNCHEON SETS, DOYLEYS, SCARVES, etc., sharply reduced for clearance; many 50% off.

FINAL OFFERING OF KENWOOD BLANKETS BEFORE PRICES ADVANCE!

WELL WORTH A VISIT! ALL SALES FINAL!

WHAT! ANOTHER NEW HAT? HOW DO YOU MANAGE IT?
VERY EASY, MY DEAR.. YOU KNOW, MEAT IS MIGHTY EXPENSIVE.....BUT HERE'S A TIP.....
MARVELOUS, MARY.... I'M ASHAMED I DIDN'T FIGURE IT OUT MYSELF.
WELL, TRY THE PLAN FOR ONE WEEK .... AND SEE HOW MUCH YOU SAVE..
HUSBAND: SAY THIS MACARONI CASSEROLE IS GOOD, DEAR.. WHY NOT SERVE IT MORE OFTEN?
I WILL TOO...AND LOTS OF OTHER SPAGHETTI AND EGG NOODLE DISHES.....THEY'RE EASY TO FIX....AND I SAVE EVER SO MUCH ON MEATS.
MUELLER'S MACARONI

Thrifty women have learned that Mueller's macaroni, spaghetti and egg noodles make meats go further and make tempting meals of left-overs.

So delicious and satisfying are Mueller's Macaroni products that meats are seldom missed. Combined with vegetables, cheese or fish, Mueller's makes hearty, appetizing meals at little cost. Serve Mueller's more often. These pure, tender macaroni products appeal to every appetite.

C. F. MUELLER CO. • JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Shop and School Courses Planned For Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 2—Plans for co-operative industrial training courses for boys who will study in school two weeks and work the next two weeks in shops, during a period of three years, and then devote a fourth year to full-time shop employment has been unanimously adopted by the Springfield School Board after reaching an agreement with seven manufacturing concerns of the city.

To enable the city to qualify for state aid the approval of the State Division of Vocational Education is necessary, but the set-up is such that it is believed this will be purely a formal matter. The work will get under way promptly. It is hoped the plan may be extended to cover clerical as well as factory work.

Classes will be composed of students picked from the Trade School and the high schools. For time spent in the shops students are to be paid 25 cents and hour for the first six months, with an increase of three cents an hour for each succeeding six months. During the fourth year the pay is to be at the rate prevailing in industry, with a $100 bonus at the conclusion of the course.

The companies accepting the plan include the Package Machinery, Wico Electric, National Equipment, Van Norman Machine Tool, Indian Motocycle, Chapman Valve Manufacturing and Perkins Machine & Gear.

Art Museum Takes Up Modern Design

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 2—Francis Henry Taylor, director of the Worcester Art Museum, convinced that art schools must meet present-day industrial demands by introducing new and creative ideas into their courses to insure some degree of success to pupils upon completion of the curricula, has opened a course on practical application of modern design each Thursday afternoon from 1 to 4 in the museum studio for pupils of the museum school, and a number of artists, decorators and designers.

The course, which consists of lectures, laboratory work which is completed at home, is supplemented with slides, books and other materials of practical use in commercial design.

A number of guest lecturers have been selected from among leading architects and industrial designers of Worcester.

Charge Trucking 'Racket'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission reported to Congress yesterday that standardized rates on produce trucking in New York, Chicago and some other large markets amounted to a tribute-levying "racket." It said the trucking had become so complex that organized groups had obtained control over it, to the exclusion of others, and established the rates by mutual agreement.

Berkshire Town Believes in Thrift as Civic Virtue

Egremont pays way as it goes, ends year with surplus of $12,000, and holds tax rate to 2.2 per cent—Really balanced budget called secret

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EGREMONT, Mass., Feb. 2—This south Berkshire town, incorporated in 1760, still believes that old fashioned New England thrift is a civic as well as a family virtue. But perhaps this is partly because its 569 inhabitants are actually very much like one large family, with their recreational center in Maj. Hugh Smiley's Jug End Barn, their ski runs and their week-end parties.

At any rate, the fact is that this picturesque and neighborly town has finished its fiscal year with a surplus of $12,000, although its tax rate is only 2.2 per cent and its valuations are low.

A really balanced budget is the secret, according to William E. Boise, who has been town treasurer for 42 years, and William O'Neil, selectman for nine years and chairman of selectmen for eight of them.

"I have always been a firm believer in the pay-as-you-go policy," said Mr. O'Neil, in commenting on the highly satisfactory report presented at the town meeting yesterday. "Why go in debt when you can keeu out?

"Our roads compare favorably with the average town. We expended $12,800 on highways last year. Our schools stand well among the small towns of the State. Public welfare and old-age assistance cost us $4400 but we closed the year with an 'excess cash' account of more than $5000.

"We have taken over no property on tax title. Our 1937 budget calls for a tax commitment of $20,000 and the tax rate will be about the same as last year."

The fact that there is $5000 in uncollected taxes on the books gives nobody any particular concern since the town is collecting interest on the amount and the properties involved are said to be worth considerably more than their assessed valuation.

The town is made up of two villages, North and South Egremont, each with a post office and church. A two-story, white-painted schoolhouse with cupola and bell, built in 1812, is the present Town Hall and general civic center. The recreational center is the big barn at the foot of Jug End Mountain's craggy slopes, belonging to Major Smiley. Three ski runs converge here, where as many as 80 persons gather for week-end parties to enjoy indoor and outdoor sports in both winter and summer.

Another center of social activity is the Guilder Hollow Club on the slope of Mount Sterling. Judge Arthur F. Ells of Litchfield, Conn., is its president.

For lovers of historic sites Egremont can offer the scene of the final skirmish in Shays' rebellion, which occurred on the back road between Egremont and Sheffield.

Town Bans Fireworks

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 2 (AP)—This college town joined a handful of others in Massachusetts today in banning sale and use of fireworks. A town meeting voted, 125 to 50, however, to permit regulated fireworks displays under selectmen's supervision.

Wide World

Besides Being Thrifty, Egremont Is Neighborly
Upper Left—"Jug End Barn," Rebuilt by Maj. Hugh Smiley as a Recreation Hall
Upper Right—William E. Boise, Town Treasurer for 42 Years, Tends the Ballot Box as Mrs. E. R. Baldwin Casts Her Vote
Lower Left—William O'Neil, Selectman for Nine Years, at His Desk in the Town Hall
Lower Right—Interior of "Jug End Barn," Where the Townspeople Hold Their Dances

Grain Exchange Elects Currie To Second Term

Yards of ticker tape bringing news of the ups and downs of wheat prices from the Chicago pit went unread for a brief time today at the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange. The brokers who usually are hurrying about the big trade room, were taking care of their annual privilege of electing officers.

It was the twelfth annual meeting of the local exchange. Carl J. B. Currie, president, caller the gathering to order in the reading room of the exchange quarters at 177 Milk Street and recommended a change in the general set-up and classification of membership to encourage expansion. Said Mr. Currie, elected for his second term, "The past year has brought better business and more favorable conditions. We end the year happier than for many years past. We are looking forward with enthusiasm and, in our opinion, the prospects for the coming year are good."

Of more than casual interest was the achievement of the organization in meeting interest payments promptly on its mortgages on the building, through the long depression era. The building was purchased in 1928 and the organization with a long lineage but a new name—being an outgrowth of the former Grain Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the older Corn Exchange—hardly got its shoulder to the wheel when difficult times set in.

Through the years, not only interest was paid, but cash reductions were made on the principal, "a record which might be considered creditable by any corporation owning property today," said Mr. Currie. "The property is in good condition and offices are about 80 per cent rented," he said.

When ballots were counted, the members, in addition to re-electing Mr. Currie, named Frank C. Bowes, first vice-president; William M. Wise, second vice-president and Clarence O. Case, Thomas J. McAuliffe, Loren A. O'Brien and Andrew L. O'Toole, director for three years.

Tonight, at the Hotel Lenox, Kenneth S. Templeton, president of the Chicago Board of Trade will address exchange members on the outlook for 1937 in the grain-to-bread business. It is 45 years since a head of the Chicago Board has addressed the Boston grain trade.

Legislative trends affecting the ingredients for bread are to be discussed by Herman Fakler of Washington, vice-president of the Millers National Federation. More than 250 are expected to attend the evening session.

Dye Works Plan Shutdown

WEST WARWICK, R. I., Feb. 2 (AP)—Officials of the Perennial Dye and Print Works, where a strike has been in progress for about two weeks, prepared for an indefinite shutdown today. Forty men, including 34 machine printers and six foremen, the nucleus of the remaining force in the plant, were laid off.

Here and There In Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What with all the fashion articles concentrating on "beige for spring," and the advertisements shrieking "beige, beige, and more beige" . . . we assume you know that this is to be the (with an accent!) color for spring wear. To be sure, there are various shades, and though they may have answered to the names of tan, buff, taffy and honey in years gone by, this year they'll come under the heading of beige, and thus assume their place of importance in the world of fashion.

Snappy New Suit of Honey Beige

One of the keenest looking new suits we've come across is of rich looking imported wool (honey beige, of course, now that we're launched on the subject) with just enough of a trick, full, stop-below-the hips coat to it to put it in the costume suit class. The collar, however, just about makes the outfit, because it practically leaves you all framed up in a lovely mass of fluff that comes almost down to the waist and way out over the shoulders. Said fluff is nothing less than fox that has been dyed to match the suit! The trim skirt calls for a perfectly plain tailored blouse. Black linen, for instance, with a huge rhinestone brooch right at the neckline. And black accessories, of course. This particular suit is priced in the vicinity of $125 . . . at Slattery's.

Wonderfold Dress Carrier Fools Them

Surely the male member of the family would never think of asking you if you thought you were going away for a month instead of a week-end . . . if you started out carrying the Wonderfold Dress Carrier that's sold at Winship's, at 372 Boylston Street. Because you just won't be calling attention to your luggage by its obvious bulk and oversize! But you'll have just as many dresses with you . . . you see, that's where you fool everybody. This trim carrier manages at least eight dresses in shipshape manner. Each on an individual hanger that can be hung on any available hook you come across, or you can just hang the carrier itself up. Either way it's a simple method, and even your long, be-trained evening gowns fold up to practically a vanishing point. But they arrive in good condition. In brown, black, gray and airplane linen finish, and we understand that this item, along with a lot of others, is exclusively Winship's.

Takes An Encore On Fabric Gloves

Chandler's is giving a repeat performance on the special price on fine fabric gloves, that are samples from two really famous makers. Which means that for way less than a dollar . . . seventy-nine cents, to be precise . . . you can buy the best looking gloves. Hand-stitched pull-ons, double fabric gloves, some with narrow leather stripes on the back, brief little cuffs that button, and so on. And in various colors. Now is your chance to pick them up for spring and summer wear.

Hats That Are Hats and They're Comfortable

Not that she specializes in hats for matrons by any means, . . . but if you are a matron and looking for a hat that boasts of a large head size, and yet is far from matronly looking (without being too kittenish), try Thérese's shop, at 384 Boylston Street. She realizes that women of all ages must wear hats, and that the downright queer hats some of us walk around in just do not appeal to everybody. Consequently, she has done something about the problem . . . by having on hand a selection for spring that are cosmopolitan enough in flavor (yes, maybe even international!) to please everybody. Some good-looking new straw and ribbon combinations. And hats that are hats, and aren't ashamed to really amount to something; not just wisps that barely cover a few square inches.

Have you ever happened to see the little electric washer at Jordan Marsh's that's just big enough to wash six men's shirts at once? Ordinarily they're priced around $15. But they're $12.95 for a few days. Just the thing for the bride who realizes that she can save nickels, dimes and quarters by doing up his shirts at home. To say nothing of the use to which the mother of a new baby could put it. Or, for that matter girls who live in apartments, and string out their flimsies and fragiles every week end!

J. T.

(A regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature.)

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Harding	Feb. 3	Plymouth	Feb. 11	Feb. 2, 8:00 pm	Feb. 3, 8:00 am
Berengaria	Feb. 3	Cherbourg	Feb. 11	Feb. 4, 8:00 pm	Feb. 5, 8:00 am
*Paris	Feb. 6	Plymouth	Feb. 13	Feb. 5, 8:00 pm	Feb. 6, 8:00 am
†Rex	Feb. 6	Gibraltar	Feb. 13	Feb. 5, 8:00 pm	Feb. 6, 8:00 am
Cameronia	Feb. 6	Belfast	Feb. 14	Feb. 5, 10:00 am	Feb. 5, 7:00 pm
Hamburg	Feb. 6	Cherbourg	Feb. 14	Feb. 6, 1:00 pm	Feb. 6, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Feb. 17	Feb. 12, 4:00 pm	Feb. 12, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Canada	Victoria	Feb. 30	Feb. 15, 4:00 pm	Feb. 15, 7:30 pm

First-class mail for Australia is dispatched via London, taking 36 to 40 days for delivery. There is no second-class mail.
*Except North Ireland, Scotland, Italy and Mediterranean Countries.
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Higher Education for Women Held as Serving Need in World

In a year that marks the centenary of the founding of Mount Holyoke College and of the admission of women to the A. B. degree at Oberlin, it may be a time to ask whether this venture in the education of women is really serving a need in the modern world, said Miss Mildred McAfee, new president of Wellesley College.

Miss McAfee answered this question in the affirmative in a lecture on "College Women in the Modern World," given before the Alumnae Clubs of the Seven Associated Colleges at the Stater Hotel on Saturday. The seven member colleges are Wellesley, Vassar, Smith, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Bryn Wawr and Barnard.

Miss AcAfee said the world needs three qualities, or points of view, which women's colleges today are definitely helping to supply.

The world needs people, she said, who are able to recognize differences without becoming involved in judgments as to whether something that is different is necessarily inferior or superior.

In a world made up of very varied groups, racial, religious, social, all closely related in a complex economic scheme, there is, she said, great need of people able to evaluate the assumptions under which these different groups act.

People are needed, she continued, who have the breadth of understanding to realize that a person with a different philoephy of life is neither necessarily to be ostracized nor welcomed as the savior of the world.

Jane Addams Cited

Miss McAfee cited the work of Jane Addams at Hull House as an example of what can be accomplsihed by a person who understands the contributions different national groups have to make.

Does the college today help young people acquire this attitude? Miss McAfee believes it does, by exposing students to differences under friendly circumstances. Community living with foreign students, for instance, and mingling on the campus of all classes and social groups, teaches students that there is no justice in delegating everyone of a different group to an inferior class.

This interplay between groups is democratic, Miss McAfee declared, and after living in the midst of it, it is difficult to be narrow-minded. She thinks, too, that the presence on a campus of "funny," "quaint" faculty members contributes toward this better understanding of differences. The richness of individuality they contribute is valuable. According to the speaker, their differences do something to make young persons conscious of the fact that people are interesting even if different.

Miss McAfee said she felt it encouraging that college women are learning to think about differences, not just feel about them. But these differences, which a college helps students to recognize, are linked together.

There is a fundamental unity in the world, Miss McAfee went on to say. This fact needs emphasis, and is getting it in college, she believes. The traditional liberal arts college has furthered this process. Through historical study of the arts and sciences students recognize a common bond of interest on a world scale.

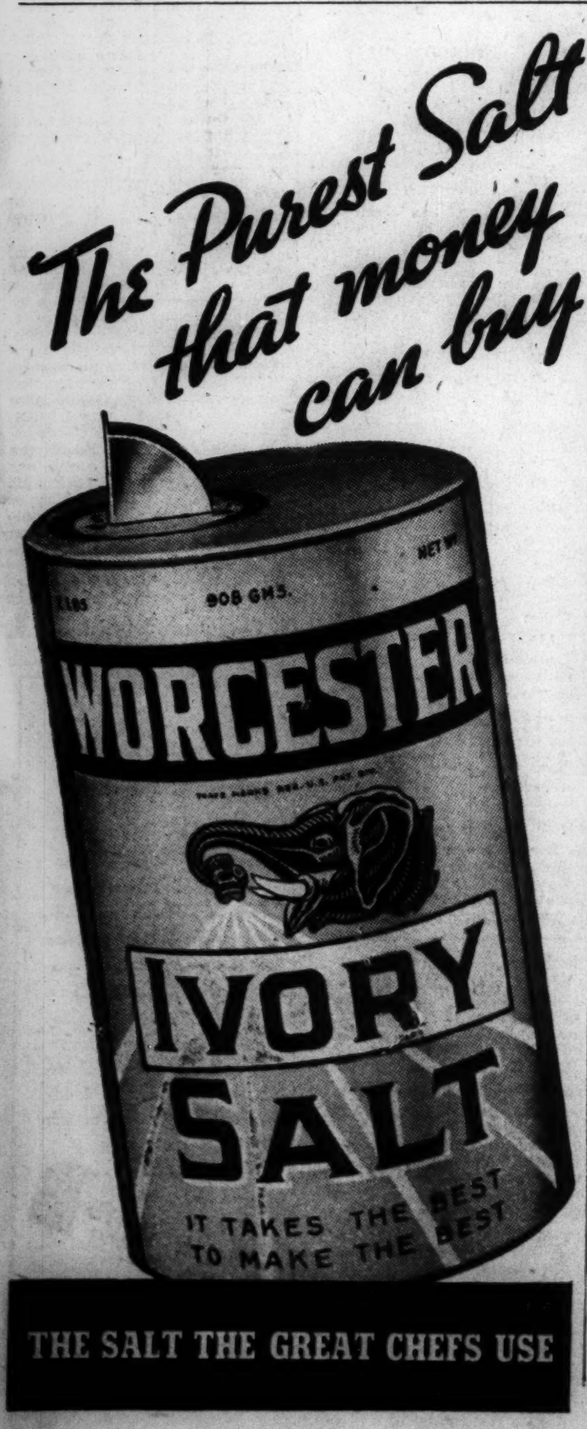
"We cannot live in colleges," Miss McAfee said, "without realizing that we cannot live in an isolated corner of the world."

Whole World Culture

The college atmosphere is oriented to a whole world culture, she declared. There one learns to live in a world that has no geographic limits. Because of her experience in such an atmosphere, the college woman, Miss McAfee believes, is not apt to be satisfied with her own activity if it is gauged and geared to a narrow base.

Miss McAfee believes that colleges must give people a point of view that makes them serene, happy and effective in a changing world. There are forces in college today, she thinks, which make women come out ready to face change intelligently and with equanimity.

Intellectual inquiry does a tremendous amount to prepare people for change, Miss McAfee said. She commented on the great concern with which many people regard the prevalent student interest in radical movements, and pointed out that these activities are in effect the extension into off-campus activity of the process of intellectual inquiry. It would be wholesome, she added, to keep in mind that this eagerness to find out what is actually happening is a quality the world needs. If the college can guide this intellectual activity into worthwhile channels, it will perform a tremendously important function, Miss McAfee declared.



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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Listed Stock Quotations • **Many Issues Reach New Recovery Highs in Today's Trading** • Commodity and Money Markets

Steels, Utilities Chemicals Lead Market Higher

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Shaking off adverse strike news, selected stocks clambered to new recovery peaks in today's market.

Lifts of 1 to 3 points were given numerous issues, while a few shot up 5 and 6. Trading was active at intervals, but slowed down appreciably near the final hour. Transfers were around 2,500,000 shares.

U. S. Steel went into new high ground for the past six years, along with a number of others. There were losers in evidence, including General Motors, although the majority of declines were fractional.

Conspicuous on the upside were the steels, utilities, chemicals, rail equipments and specialties.

Among these were Crucible, Ludlum, Chrysler, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, Peoples Gas, White Motors, Mesta Machine, Allied Chemical, Westinghouse, Canadian Pacific, American Type Founders, Lima Locomotive, Pullman, American Locomotive, Westinghouse Airbrake, Ingersoll-Rand, American Chain, Allied Stores and Pure Oil.

Moderately ahead most of the time were Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, Gimbel, Douglas Aircraft, General Electric, Seaboard Oil, Standard Oil of N. J., N. Y. Central, Northern Pacific, Anaconda, Kennecott, Inspiration, du Pont, and American Can.

National Cash Register resumed its upward jaunt following the January sales statement of the concern disclosing a gain of 83 per cent over the 1936 period.

U. S. Bonds Rise

U. S. Government and corporate loans advanced in the bond market today.

In the Treasury sector rises of about 1-32d to 4-32ds of a point ruled around mid-day in the 2¾ of 1959 and 1954, the 2⅞s and the 3¼s of 1946.

Corporate obligations up a little were International Hydro Electric 6s, St. Paul 5s, Great Northern 4½s, Iowa 3½s and U. S. Rubber 5s. American Typefounders convertible bonds of 1950 were up about 5 on small volume. Issues with share conversion privileges slightly lower were National Dairy 3¾s and Studebaker 6s.

Foreign exchange were steady, gains of fractions to a point or so prevailing in Japanese 6⅛s, Peru 6s, Uruguay 6s, Buenos Aires 4½-⅜s and Brazil 6½s.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London — Trans-Atlantic stocks and issues in the mining and oil groups were in good demand, while the remainder of the list held steady during today's trading. Industrial securities were mixed and the foreign bond and giltedged divisions were mostly higher. Prices for home rails advanced, while tobacco issues sold lower.

Paris—Prices in the Bourse were mixed with electrical issues weakest. Rentes closed with net losses of 25 to 30 centimes and Bank of France was 150 francs lower. Royal Dutch moved 80 francs higher and Suez canal and Canadian Pacific shares also advanced.

Liverpool—Wheat futures reacted on cheaper Argentine shippers offers, fears of a sharp increase in retail offerings and extremely poor milling demand. Final prices were ⅜d to 1½d lower. Cotton closed 5 to 7 points down with hedging and continental selling being met by trade and local support. Mississippi flood news continued to arouse attention of traders.

Boston Stocks

Feb. 2, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Close
..	Am Pneumat	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
..	Am Pneumat pf	6	6	6	5¾
6.00	Bird-Sanf pf	115	115	115	115
5.00	Bos Elevated	66¾	66½	66½	66½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	38½	38½	38½	38½
..	Bos & Me st A pf	15	14¾	14¾	14¾
..	Bos & Me st C pf	14	14	14	14
.04	Bos Pers Prop	17	17	17	17
..	Copper Range	15½	14¾	15½	14½
8.00	East Gas & F pf	68½	68½	68½	68½
1.50	East Gas&F pr pf	76	76	76	75½
..	East Mass St Ry	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
..	East Mass SR pf A	6½	½	6½	6½
..	East Mass pf	46½	45	46½	47
..	Eastern SS	11½	11	11½	11½
8.00	Edison Elec	158	158	158	158
1.00b	Employer's Group	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23
2.50a	First Nat Stores	48⅝	49¼	49¼	49
.60a	General Capital	46½	45½	45½	44⅜
..	Gilchrist	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
..	Hath Bak A	6	6	6	6½
..	Maine Cent	16½	14½	16	14½
..	Maine Cent pf	47¾	43½	47	42½
..	Mass Util Assoc	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
1.50a	Mergenthaler	54	53¾	54	53¾
..	Narr Rac A	7	7	7	7
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	138½	138	138	137½
4.50c	Ne w River pf	90	90	90	93
..	North Butte	1	98c	1	98c
..	Old Colony c d	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	..
2.50a	Old Colony	23¾	23¾	23¾	24½
1.15a	Old Dominion	1	1	1	1
..	Quincy Min	8⅞	8¼	8¾	8½
.40	Si awmut Assoc	16	16	16	15¾
..	Suffo Mach	24	24	24	26½
4.00b	Torrington	95	95½	96	96½
..	Unit Gas	12½	12½	12½	12¼
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	95	94	94	94
..	Utah Apex	5½	5½	5½	5½
..	Utah M & T	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
..	Warren Bros	7¼	6¾	7	7

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	1.26⅛	1.28¼	1.26⅜	1.28¼	+.01¼
July	1.10⅞	1.12¼	1.10⅜	1.12¼	+.01¼
Sept.	1.08⅜	1.06⅝	1.07¾	1.08⅜	+ ⅜
	Corn				
May	1.04⅞	1.05¼	1.04¼	1.05¼	+ ⅛
July	.99⅝	1.00⅛	.98⅝	.99⅞	— ⅛
Sept.	.95	.95	.93¼	.94	—.01
	Oats				
May	.49⅛	.49⅝	.48⅞	.49⅝	+ ⅜
July	.44	.44	.43⅛	.44	+ ⅛
Sept.	.41⅜	.41⅜	.40⅜	.41¼	+ ⅜
	Rye				
May	1.09⅝	1.10	1.08⅜	1.10	+ ⅜
July	1.00	1.00	.98⅝	.99⅞	+ ⅜
Sept.	.89⅞	.89⅞	.88⅜	.89⅜	+ ⅜

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	1.21⅝	1.19⅛	1.21⅜	+.01
July	1.18	1.16⅝	1.18	+.01
October	1.07⅝	1.05⅝	1.07⅝	+.01⅜

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Tues.	Mon.
Advances	449	389
Declines	304	339
Unchanged	188	181
Total Issues	941	909

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	14.95	14.95	14.95	14.95	..
June	15.20	15.20	15.15	15.20	—.10
September	15.34	15.34	15.31	15.33	...

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1937 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Feb. 2	Last Feb. 1
66	66	Abraham & Str (2.50)	66	66	66	..
67	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	65½	65½	65½	65½
18⅝	15	Adams Express (55b)	18½	17⅞	18⅜	18
27½	25½	Adams Millis (1¼b)	28	28	28	27½
36	33	Addressograph (1)	34½	34¼	34⅞	33⅝
4⅝	3½	Advance Rumely	4	4	4	4
80¼	75	Air Reduction (1½)	77⅞	77½	77⅞	76
5¼	4	Airway Elec App	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
15½	14?	Alaska Juneau (.60?)	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	14½
4⅝	3⅞	Alleghany Cor (h)	4⅛	4	4	4
49¾	43½	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	47	46⅜	46⅝	46½
44	44	Alleghany pf xw (h)	44½	44½	44½	43½
48⅛	43⅜	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	44	44	44	..
47¼	41½	Alleghany pr pf (h)	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
41½	38½	Allegheny Steel (1.65)	41⅛	40⅜	40⅝	40⅞
242	225	Allied Chem (6)	242	240	240	240
33½	30⅜	Allied Mills (½b)	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	31
17¾	16½	Allied Stores	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	17½
84⅜	81	Allied Stores pf (5)	82	81½	82	81½
83½	76	Allis Chalmers (1½?)	77⅞	76⅜	77⅞	77⅜
39⅝	36½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	38⅝	38	38¼	38⅜
8¼	4½	Amal Leather (3)	6½	6¼	6⅞	7
48¾	34¼	Amal Leather pf	43	43	43	43¾
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	93	93	93	95
41⅜	38⅝	Am Bank Note (1?)	38¾	38½	38⅝	38⅞
74	66	Am Bank Note pf (3)	71	71	71	73½
71⅞	69	Am Brake S&F2(2?)	71⅞	71½	71⅞	..
143	139	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	143	143	143	..
121	107	Am Can (4?)	111½	108½	111	109
174	167	Am Can pf (7)	166½	166½	166½	167
66¼	56	Am Car & Fdry	68¼	68¼	68¼	66
97	93¼	Am Car & Fdry pf	99⅝	98½	99⅝	97
80	72	Am Chain (1b)	83⅝	79	82⅜	78
120	120	Am Chain pf (5)	122¼	120	122¼	..
18	13⅜	Am Colortype	18½	17⅝	18	17⅜
28¾	26⅝	Am Com Alcohol (½b)	27⅞	27½	27½	27⅞
33⅝	29¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	32⅝	32¼	32¼	32
99	96½	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	99	98⅝	99	97½
13½	8½	Am Encaustic T	13½	13?	13?	12?
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	13⅝	11¾	11¾	11¾
68?	58½	Am & For Pow pf	63¼	63½	63½	64
58?	49	Am & For Pow (6)	53⅜	53	53½	53
38½	30¼	Am & For Pow 2pf	34½	33	34	32½
20¾	18	Am Hawaiian (1)	20¾	20¼	20½	20¾
9¼	7⅝	Am Hide & L	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
51¼	47	Am Home Pr (2.40?)	50¾	50¾	50¾	50⅞
4½	2½	Am Ice	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3¾
25¾	17⅞	Am Ice pf (2)	25	25	25	24¼
56¼	43	Am Locomotive	57	56	57	55½
121½	114	Am Locomotive pf (3g)	119½	119½	119½	121½
25½	22¾	Am Mach & Fy (1?)	23½	23	23½	..
13⅜	11⅞	Am Mach & Met (.60)	13⅛	13	13	12⅞
65¾	50¼	Am Metal	63¼	61½	62	60½
129½	129½	Am Metal 6% (1g)	129	129	129	129½
16½	11¾	Am Metal pf	14¼	13⅝	13½	13⅝
72½	67¼	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	68	67¼	67½	67⅝
87½	79	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	80¾	80½	80¾	81¼
29	24?	Am Radiator (.60?)	29¼	29	29	29¼
169	169	Am Radiator pf (7)	169	169	169	..
35¾	33⅛	Am Rolling Mill (1.20?)	34⅜	34⅛	34½	35
34¾	32	Am Safety Razor (2?)	35⅝	34⅜	34⅜	35⅜
26⅝	23⅛	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	26½	25¼	26½	25⅜
45	41	Am Shipbuilding (2)	43⅞	42¾	43	43¾
98⅝	90½	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	94	93	94	93¾
107	103	Am Sm&R pf (6)	106¾	106¼	106¾	106¼
147	147	Am Snuff pf (6)	147	147	147	..
73¼	59⅛	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	70⅜	68	68	68¾
56?	52¾	Am Sugar Ref (2)	52⅝	52	52⅝	52
140	140	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	1406	140	140½	..
187	131¼	Am Tel &Tel (9)	184	183¾	183⅞	184
99	93¾	Am Tobacco (5)	99½	98¾	98¾	99
99¾	95¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	99⅛	99	99½	99½
150½	147	Am Tobacco pf (6)	150	150	150	..
18⅜	16½	Am Type Fdrs (h)	19¾	18⅞	19¾	18⅝
29½	25½	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	27	26¼	26⅝	26
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	13⅜
79	64	Am Woolen pf (4)	76	74½	75½	73⅝
1¾	1¼	Am Writ Pap (h)	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9¾	6¾	Am Wr P pf (h)	7⅜	7½	7½	7¾
9	6¾	Am Zinc Lead&S	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8
57½	52⅜	Anaconda Cop (1?)	55⅜	54½	55	54⅜
94¼	84	Anaconda Wire (2?)	89	87	87	..
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (.60)	23	23	23	23
108½	108	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	108½	107½	10?	107
10¼	7	Armour Ill (61c)	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	9¾
90½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	90	89¼	90	89
65½	59½	Armstrong Cork (1½)	66½	65½	66½	65¼
16	14¼	Arnold Constable (½)	15¼	15	15¼	..
17⅜	15¼	Artloom Corp	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
22⅝	19⅛	Asso Dry Goods	21⅜	20⅜	21	21⅝
101	98	Asso Dry G 1pf (6g)	100	100	100	..
75⅜	69½	Atchison T&SF (2b)	74	72¾	73½	72¾
103	101	Atchison pf (5)	102	101	101	101⅞
48⅜	44⅛	Atl Coast Line (1b)	48⅜	48	48	47?
70⅝	40⅜	Atl Gulf&WI pf (3b)	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	..
85⅛	72¼	Atlas Powder (2?)	82½	82½	82½	..
133	128⅜	Atlas Powder pf (5)	129	129	129	128⅜
18¼	16	Atlas Tack (1)	17	17	17	17¼
33	30	Auburn Auto	36⅜	35	35½	34¾
9⅛	7½	Austin Nichols	9	8¾	8¾	9
48½	39¼	Austin Nichols A	46	46	46	48½
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp Del	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loco (h)	10¾	10¼	10½	10¾
106½	86¾	Baldwin L pf (h)	106⅜	108	106⅜	106⅜
9½	7¼	Baldwin Asd (h)	9¼	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛
23¾	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22½
38¼	33⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	36⅜	35¼	35⅜	35¼
107¼	105	Bangor & Ar pf (5)	106¾	106¾	106¾	106*
32	25⅜	Barker Bros	29	29	29	..
42	40	Barker Bros pf (2¾)	38¾	37¼	37¼	..
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall A (10b)	34⅞	34	34⅛	35
20¼	17⅝	Bayuk Cigar (⅝)	19	19	19	19
116	112	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	114	114	114	..
27⅞	25	Beatrice Cream (1)	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
103	101¾	Beatrice Cr pf 5ww	102½	102½	102½	..
14¾	13	Belding Hem (1)	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
28¼	25	Bendix Aviation (1⅛b)	28	26⅜	28	27⅛
23⅞	22	Beneficial Ind Ln (.45b)	23½	22	22	21⅞
57⅝	56½	Best & Co (2½)	58	58	58	58
83⅜	73	Beth Steel (1½b)	83⅜	82½	82½	83
25	18⅝	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
38	33¼	Black & Decker (¾)	36¾	36½	36¾	37
26¾	22¾	Blaw Knox (.80)	27	26¾	27	26½
39	33⅜	Boeing Airplane	36⅞	35⅜	35⅞	36
45	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	44½	44	44¼	44⅞
93	88	Bon Ami A (4)	92½	92½	92½	91
45¾	42¾	Bon Ami B (62½f)	44⅛	44	44¼	44
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	27¼	27	27	27
80¾	72¼	Borg Warner (4)	79⅝	79	79	79½
9¾	4½	Boston & Maine	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
4½	3⅝	Botany A pf (h)	4¾	4	4¼	3⅞
20⅜	16¾	Bridgeport Brass (.40?)	19⅝	19½	19½	19¼
57½	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2?)	55¾	55⅜	55¾	55
49¾	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	49½	49	49½	..
47	42½	Bristol Myers (2.40?)	46	46	46	46½
53	49½	Brooklyn Man T (4)	50¼	50¼	50¾	49⅝
52¾	48½	Brooklyn Un Gas2(3)	50	50	50	50
24½	20¼	Brunswick Balke	22¼	22	22	22
24⅞	20	Bucyrus Erie	25½	24⅜	24¾	24⅜
14⅜	12¼	Budd Mfg	14	13	13⅝	12⅞
9¾	9¼	Budd Wheel (.20b)	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
45¼	34¾	Bullard (1¾b)	41¾	41½	41¾	41¾
59⅜	51	Bulova Watch	60¼	59	60½	59
35	31⅜	Burroughs Add (.60?)	34¾	34	34⅝	33¾
11¼	9¼	Bush Term (h)	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10½
45¼	24¼	Bush T Bldgs pf ct (h)	41¼	41	41¼	51¾
15½	13½	Butler (.60b)	15	15	15	14½
31⅛	29¼	Butler pf (1½)	31	30½	31	30¾
8⅝	5⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7¼
33	27¾	Byers	30⅞	29¾	30	30
91	84	Byers pf	85	83½	84⅝	85
30½	27	Byron Jackson (1?)	28½	28⅜	28¾	28½

—C—

47⅛	42¾	Calif Packing (1½)	48⅛	47½	47¾	47
3¼	2¾	Callahan Z & L	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2½
20½	15¼	Calumbet & Hecla (¾b)	18¼	17¾	17⅞	17⅝
33⅞	22¼	Campbell Wy&C (1?)	33⅜	32¾	33⅜	32⅞
32⅛	27½	Canada Dry	29¾	29	29½	29
16⅛	14½	Canadian Pacific	17⅛	16¼	16⅞	15⅞
61½	60	Cannon Mills (4b)	60¾	60¾	60¾	06¾
52¼	51	Capital Adm pf (2)	52	52	52	..
7⅞	7	Carirers & Gen (.35a)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
164½	138	Case Thresh (4)	166½	162	165	162
129¾	124¾	Case Thresh pf (7)	125½	125½	125½	..
100	85½	Caterpillar Trac (2?)	100	99¾	100	99½
31⅜	26¾	Celanese Corp (1½b)	30⅝	29⅞	30¼	29⅞
42⅜	36¼	Celotex Co	42¾	42½	42¾	42½
39¼	34½	Central Aguirre (1½?)	34¾	34½	34⅝	34½
12⅝	8⅜	Central Foundry	11¾	11½	11½	11⅜
41¾	37½	Central RR of NJ	39	39	39	39¾
24¾	18	Cen Violeta Sug	18½	18½	18½	..
72¾	67¼	Cerro d Pasco (4)	69¾	69¾	69¾	169
19¾	16¼	Certain-Teed	21¼	21	21	21¼
76	67 ⅞	Certain-Teed pf (6)	74¼	72¼	72¼	73¼
52¾	35½	Champion P & F (1)	49½	49	49½	48½
89¾	85	Chesapeake Corp (3)	86	85½	86	85¾
68¼	63½	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	66	64	65¾	64
11⅝	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	10½	10¼	10¼	10⅜
3½	2⅜	Chi & Gt West (h)	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
16¾	13⅜	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	15⅝	15	15½	15
32	30¾	Chi Mail Order (1½f)	31¾	31½	31¾	..
5⅞	4¾	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5¼	5¼	5⅜	5⅛
4⅜	3½	Chi & N'western (h)	4½	4¼	4¾	4
15½	11¼	Chi & N'west pf (h)	14¼	13¾	14¼	14⅛
70½	61½	Chi Pneu T pf (3½g)	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
2⅜	2¼	Chi R I & P (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2⅜
8½	6⅞	ChiRI&P 7% (h)	7	6¾	7	7
27½	24¼	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	25¾	25¾	25¾	..
22⅛	20½	Chickasha Cot O	21	21	21	21⅜
15⅝	13½	Childs Company	14½	14¼	14	14⅛
125	110¾	Chrysler (12b)	127⅞	123½	126⅝	123½
86⅜	85	City Ice & F pf (6½)	86	86	86	86
10⅜	9	City Stores	10¼	10	10	10
38⅛	32½	Clark Equipment (1.60?)	37	36	37	36½
37⅝	35	Cleve Cranh Br (2)	38⅝	36½	38	36¾
90½	78	Cluett Peabody (4b)	86	85½	85½	86½
133	122½	Coca Cola (2?)	131	129½	131	..
57½	27	Coca Cola A (3)	57⅝	57½	57⅝	..
21⅜	18½	Colgate-Palm-P (½?)	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	19½
62¼	56	Collins & Aikman (2?)	61¾	61	61¼	60⅞
113½	110½	Collins & A pf (7)	111⅛	111¼	111½	..
47⅜	44¼	Colo Fuel & Iron	47	46⅞	47	47
30	24⅜	Colo & So 1pf	25½	25½	25	25¾
29	26	Colo & So 2pf	26	26	26	26
20⅞	17½	Columbia Gas (.40b)	18	17¼	17⅝	17½
108	101½	Columbia G pf A (6)	101½	101½	101¼	101½
107	96½	Columbia G pf B (5)	91½	91	91½	..
123⅜	117¼	Columbian C vtc (4?)	123⅜	123¾	123¾	122
69¼	64¾	Comm Credit (4?)	65½	65¼	65¼	65½
114	111	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	110½	109⅞	109⅞	..
80½	77½	Comm Inv Tr (4?)	77¾	76½	76⅝	77½
117	117	Comm I Tr pf (4½)	117	117	117	..
21½	18½	Comm Solvents (.60g)	20	19½	19¾	19¾
4¼	3¾	Comwith & So	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼
75⅜	67½	Comwith & S pf (3)	68½	68½	68¾	68¾
17½	13⅜	Conde Nast Pub	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	16¼
41¼	38⅜	Congoleum Nairn (1.60?)	40½	39⅝	40½	39½
92	88¾	Consol Cig pref ww (6½)	90½	90	90	91
85¼	82¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	84	82½	84	..
10	8½	Consol Coal vtc	9¼	9	9	9½
40⅜	34	Consol Coal pf vtc	38½	37	37½	37½
5⅝	5	Consol Film Ind	5¼	5¼	5⅜	5¼
18⅜	14⅜	Consol Film I (9c)	17	16	17	17
49⅞	43⅜	Consol Ed NY (2?)	47½	46	47	46¾
108	106	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107¾	107	107⅝	107
12⅜	9½	Consol Laundries	11⅜	11	11½	11¼
17¼	15⅞	Consol Oil (.60?)	17½	17	17	17¼
10⅝	9	Consol Rys Cu pf	8	7⅝	7⅝	9¼
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	1½	⅜	1⅜	1⅛
32⅝	30¾	Container n (1.20)	30⅜	30½	30¼	30
37⅜	29	Cont Baking A	36⅛	35½	35½	35½
5¼	3	Cont Baking B	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
69⅛	61½	Cont Can (3?)	63½	62¾	63½	63
28⅜	20½	Cont Dis Fibre (2)	25	24½	25	24⅝
49⅜	39¾	Cont Insurance (1.60)	41⅜	41¼	41¾	41½
3⅝	2⅜	Cont Motors	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
48¼	42¼	Cont Oil (1?)	45	44¼	44⅞	44⅜
32	26⅜	Cont Steel (1)	30½	30	30½	31
74	63⅛	Corn Exchange (2)	74¾	74½	74¾	74
71½	67	Corn Products (3?)	70¼	69½	69¾	69½
171½	170	Corn Prod pf (7)	167⅞	167⅞	167⅞	..
8	6	Coty	8¼	7⅞	8	7⅞
54⅝	46	Crane Co	55½	53¾	55½	54
37	33⅝	Cream of Wheat (3?)	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
52¾	51¼	Crosley Radio (1⅛b)	53	54¼	54⅜	..
8¾	7⅛	Crown Cork & S (2)	9⅜	9¼	9⅝	9⅜
24⅝	17	Crown Zeller vtc	24	23⅜	23⅝	23½
50⅜	31	Crucible Steel	61	60	61	58½
3	2⅜	Cuba Co	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
17⅜	13⅜	Cuba Ry pf	14	13⅜	13⅜	14⅛
14⅜	11⅜	Cuban Am Sugar	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
127	110	Cuban Am Sug pf	120	118	120	117
42½	39⅝	Cudahy Packing (2½)	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	41½
20½	18	Curtis Publishing	19¼	19	19	19¼
109½	101⅝	Curtis Pub pf (7)	106¼	106	106	..
7⅞	6½	Curtis-Wright	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
23¼	19⅛	Curtiss-Wright A (.50b)	21½	20⅝	20⅞	21⅛
87	82	Cutler Hammer (1?)	86½	86	86½	85½

—D—

123½	104½	Deere & Co	120½	118½	120	119
30⅝	29¾	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	330⅝	30⅜	30⅜	30½
109	106½	Dayton Pol 2pf (4½)	106½	106¼	106½	..
29	26½	Deisel W G (1?)	27½	27¼	27½	27½
53¼	42½	Del & Hudson	50⅜	49⅝	49¾	50⅜

Business and Industry

Great Britain Building 43 P. C. of Ships, U. S. Only 5 P. C.

Commerce and Finance

New Paper Mills In the South To Cost $60,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Construction of paper mills, valued at $60,000,000, is being pushed in eight southern states as users of kraft paper demand increased production.

From Virginia down the Atlantic Coast and around the Gulf of Mexico to Texas are dotted sites for 10 new plants.

"New plants are needed immediately," said Arthur Conley, veteran paper man, "because of the fact that many mills are far behind on their orders, and price quotations are being withdrawn."

The new mills will add to the South's production of wrapping paper, boxing materials and wall boarding.

They will get the majority of their raw pulp material from the South's great tracts of fast-growing pine.

Tributary streams provide water necessary to manufacture. The Gulf and the Atlantic provide means for transportation of products to eastern markets.

At Savannah, Ga., the Union Bag & Paper Co.'s first unit is completed and is expected to go into production by midsummer. Cost of the unit is estimated at $4,500,000. A second unit to cost $2,750,000, is under way and plans for a $3,000,000 third unit have been made.

At Brunswick, Ga., ground has been broken and dredging for wharves begun for the Brunswick Pulp & Paper Co.'s $7,000,000 plant.

Work has been started on the $7,000,000 initial unit for the Container Corporation of American plant at Fernandina, Fla. At Florida's Port St. Joe, preliminary work has been finished for construction of the St. Joe Paper Co.'s $7,500,000 mill.

Ground has been broken at Franklin, Va., for the Chesapeake Camp Corporation's $3,500,000 plant. Operators say the plant will be ready for production within 15 months. At Plymouth, N. C., a construction office is being erected preliminary to work on the $5,000,000 plant for the Kieckhefer Container Corporation.

The West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.'s $5,000,000 mill at Charleston, S. C., is well under way.

At Georgetown, S. C., the $8,000,000 for the Southern Kraft Corporation is progressing rapidly.

Bad weather blocked plans to finish the Champion Paper & Fibre Co. plant at Houston, Texas, last month. The $3,500,000 plant was reported 90 per cent complete. Operations are expected to start late this month.

The $3,000,000 kraft and linerboard plant of the Crosset (Ark) Lumber Co. is nearing completion. K. A. Forrest, manager, said he hoped to have the plant producing paper by February 10.

Paper mills valued at $77,000,000 already are in operation in southern states.

Business Failures Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the week ended Thursday, Jan. 28, totaled 178, compared with 163 in the week preceding, and 220 a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

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Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 23
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1

Recent Declines in Commodity Prices Seen Largely Technical

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The remarkable run-up in commodity prices which began in early November and equaled in rapidity the bull markets of 1933 and of the war time, came to an end about the middle of January and has been followed by a rather notable decline.

In some commodities the decline has been rather sharp. Cocoa, for example, which had surged from about 6 cents in May to 13 cents in December on increasing world consumption and a limited crop, fell into gyrations which finally dropped it as low as 10½ cents, the climax including a drop of nearly 1 cent in a single day. Wheat is off 10 cents in Chicago to $1.28. Rubber, one of the most active climbers, dropped from 23 cents to around 19 cents. Silk, hides, naval stores, copper in Europea, sugar, and other leading commodities have sunk almost simultaneously into at least intermediate declines.

Reasons for Decline

A brief review of the widely divergent factors blamed for the decline may serve to illustrate this point.

Wheat is down on the news that Italy has completed her purchases of wheat, due to short Italian crop, in unexpectedly early time and has turned about and offered some spot wheat in the market (presumably to take advantage of current prices and to be covered with futures deliverable later in the year); also on the news that Argentina has a bumper crop this year, some 100,000,000 bushels over last year, and, together with Australia, is pushing wheat into world markets at prices under Canadian wheat; also on possibility that the American winter wheat crop, and perhaps the spring crop yet to be planted, may reach large proportions, perhaps as high as 900,000,000 bushels.

Rubber is down on the prospect that the American automobile industry, due to the strike as well as heavy inventories, will not be a substantial purchaser of rubber for tires during the first quarter of this year; also, on disappointment that the International Rubber Regulation Committee, at its last meeting, instead of raising the second-quarter quota from its present limit of 80 per cent, raised only the third-quarter quota, which will not reach consumption centers until the fourth quarter of 1937.

Silk is down on the political difficulties in Japan, as well as on the news of inauguration of Japanese exchange control, which is taken to mean that buyers of silk will find difficulty in obtaining the necessary exchange.

Hides are down on the reports that manufacturers, even with another year of record demand for shoe leather, expect difficulty in selling shoes at the prices necessitated by the new leather prices and may turn to the cheaper grades of leather or the thinner grades of shoe.

Rosin, the naval store, is down on the news that unexpected supplies are coming to Savannah from the interior to take advantage of the recent high prices.

Technical Status Important

Sugar is down on the Administration threat of a ½-cent or 1-cent tax on sugar, intended as a punishment for certain processors for making too much money but likely to be handed on by most processors to the consumer or passed back to the producer.

Lard is down on a large increase in inventories, which was announced but ignored by the market in December and has been further increased in January. The December pig report indicated that the prospective 1937 spring hog crop would exceed expectations, and showed lard stocks 140 per cent of the five-year average, or 107,000,000 pounds. By Jan. 1 these had jumped to 145,000,000 pounds, three times the expected December increase.

Amid the diversity of causes for the decline, four principal causes seem to stand out—(1) a technical reaction in over-bought markets; (2) unexpected appearance of supplies to take advantage of higher prices; (3) at least temporary abatement of war scares; and (4) strike, flood, and other adverse news in the United States.

(1) Several of the more volatile commodities appear to have been temporarily over-bought and due for a corrective reaction. Conspicuous among these was cocoa, which had risen so far and for so long (from 4½ cents a pound in the fall of 1935 to 13 cents in early January, 1937) that it had attracted a considerable following of unskilled traders who somehow acquired the impression that cocoa always goes up but never goes down. No change in the trade picture appears to have been sufficient, by itself, to justify the sharp decline.

Factors That Depress Prices

Rubber appears to have been another commodity in which the decline largely reflected the rediscovery of the facts of commercial life by a fringe of unsophisticated traders, since the outstanding rubber news of the last month has been the refusal of the I. R. R. C. to relax the present tight position of rubber.

A decline in copper in he London market in the latter part of January has been attributed to strike developments here, but, as pointed out on this page Saturday by Mr. Willis ("Window in Threadneedle Street") considerable concern has been developing in London over the speculative upheaval in the metal markets which began in the middle of 1936; and so often happens in all markets, a comparatively trifling news development often becomes the occasion for a substantial corrective movement of prices.

Of silk the New York Journal of Commerce said on Jan. 20, "The sharp fluctuations in the raw silk futures market during the past week or so are mainly due to the fact that a large speculative interest has been built up in this market. The market has recently given some indications of being in an overbought condition."

Margin Requirements

Recently there has been considerable discussion of margin trading in commodities. In many markets brokers have raised margin requirements, more in conformity with the peculiar Washington view that margins should be lifted to keep prices down than for the orthodox purpose of protecting brokers and the banks. Margin requirements for wheat, rubber, copper, and other commodities have been raised by individual brokerage houses and the Commodity Exchange, Inc., has raised the minimum margin requirement on rubber to $600 per contract.

Commodity exchange officials explain the much lower margins required in commodities than in stocks on several grounds: first, because most commodity markets have a maximum fluctuation permitted in a single day's trading; second, because high margins would penalize or cut out much necessary hedging, to provide which is the principal commercial function of a futures market; and thirdly, the danger of loss is less to the broker since short and long positions tend to offset each other.

(2) The decline in prices is also attributed to the appearance of additional and sometimes unexpected supplies. Copper restriction has been temporarily abandoned, the tin quota has been raised to 105 per cent, the rubber quota has been stepped up three times recently. The fall in rosin prices is attributed not only to the appearance of new supplies but to the fear that the present high prices will induce many producers to stay out of future restriction programs. Good curent prices for wheat are expected to contribute to large spring plantings.

War Scares Boost Prices

(3) War scares contributed substantially to the run-up in international commodity prices at the close of the year. For example, there was a rumor that England was laying in 200,000,000 bushels of wheat just in case—. A meeting was supposed to be held on the matter on Jan. 19. Rising prices for the metals were attributed to war preparations; European prices consistently exceeded American prices for a time. With the next war scare this influence is expected to reappear.

(4) Adverse business news in this country, particularly the motor strike, was blamed for the decline in the metals as well as in rubber.

In spite of all unfavorable influences, however, the commodity price decline has so far only clipped off the tops of the prices reached at the year-end, and by no means has any really bearish opinion begun to develop in New York. The general opinion of the recent decline remains, at least so far, that it is primarily a technical reaction, which may even carry further, but will probably not wipe out more than a third or at most a half of the November-December appreciation.

N. E. Telephone Net $6.66 Share

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company reports operating revenues total $71,655,068 in 1936, an increase of $3,867,719 over 1935, according to the annual report.

The revenues are the highest for any year since 1931 and were 5.7 per cent greater than in 1935. Net profits for 1936 totaled $8,877,523, equal to $6.66 a share on the common, and compares with $6.07 in the previous year. Dividends in 1936 amounted to $6.50 a share.

Operating expenses increased $1,836,991, due principally to the larger volume of business handled, while the tax increase was $1,449,765, bringing the total taxes for 1936 to $6,869,111.

The increase in stations was 44,281, compared with an increase of 14,971 in the previous year. Greatest gain of any year since 1924 was shown in 1936. Despite numerous rate reductions during 1936, toll revenue went up $1,797,978 over the 1935 figure. Local service revenue, due to more stations and to increased usage, went up $2,057,525.

Cons. Gas, Baltimore, Earns $4.52 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE — Net income of Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore in 1936 after all charges totaled $6,394,68, equal, after preferred dividends, to $4.52 per share of common stock on the 1,167,397 average number of shares outstanding during the year, according to the preliminary report of the year. This compares with $6,288,204, or $4.41 per share, on the same number of shares in 1935.

Net income for the last quarter of 1936 was reported at $1,639,445, equal after preferred dividends to $1.17 a common share. This compares with net of $1,713,416, or $1.23 a share in the corresponding 1935 period.

Shipbuilding Is At Highest Level In Last 6 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Shipbuilding throughout the world has increased to the highest since 1930 and tonnage now under consideration, more than 2,250,000, is three times the figure for 1933, the depression low, according to Lloyd's Register of Shipping. High tonnage was recorded in 1927 when 3,118,800 tons were under construction.

Great Britain continues to dominate the industry with 43 per cent of all the shipbuilding in the world, but spectacular gains have been made in the last two years by Germany and Japan.

German tonnage on the ways at the end of 1936 was above 400,000, the first time it has reached this total since 1927, shipbuilding's "big year." Japan was building about one half this amount, or a little less than 10 per cent of the world total.

Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands are holding their positions in the industry. Italy has had its ups and downs because of the influence of the Government's policy of building up a first-class merchant marine at any cost.

More tons of ships last year than in any year since 1931 were laid down by the United States, but the aggregate was only a little more than 100,000, and was less than 5 per cent of the world's total.

Motor vessels outrank steamers nearly three to two on a tonnage basis. Sweden, the Netherlands, Italy, France and the United States favor this form of propulsion. Nearly 80 per cent of the world's tankers now under construction will be powered with motors.

There are 10 liners of more than 20,000 gross tons now under construction throughout the world, five in Britain, three in Germany, and one each in France and the Netherlands.

The keel has already been laid for a sister ship to the Queen Mary, and the British are setting a new pace in fast luxury liner construction. Recently, contracts have been let for two new cabin-class vessels which will be about the size of the Britannic and Georgic but faster and more luxurious so as to compete with the very popular American liners, Manhattan and Washington.

A new pace in Oriental passenger service with three fast new liners has been set by Germany which the British are attempting to match by reconditioning old boats and adding new liners.

Keen competition in the tanker and cargo boat field is being developed by Japan. Japanese tankers are now propelled at more than 20 knots, and new cargo boats in the Australia service can maintain that speed too, making possible the same volume of cargo handling with one half the number of boats that were required when the 10-12 knot ships handled the business a few years ago.

Your Income Tax

This is the seventh of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Duplicate Returns

To carry out the provisions of section 55 (b) of the Revenue Act of 1936, every person (except nonresident alien individuals, nonresident alien fiduciaries, nonresident foreign partnerships, and nonresident foreign corporations) required to file an income return for a taxable year or period beginning after Dec. 31, 1935, must file with the return a copy thereof on the duplicate form (green paper), which will be provided for that purpose, or a photostatic or photographic copy of the original return. Such copy must be a complete duplicate of the return except that the affidavits on the duplicate form need not be filled in. The copy on the duplicate form must also include any schedules and statements attached to the original return except (1) schedule C-1 (information to be furnished by corporations as to compensation of officers and employees in excess of $15,000), (2) in the case of a fiduciary return the copy of the will or trust instrument, (3) in the case of a return made by an agent the power of attorney on form 935 or form 936, and (4) in the case of an insurance company the copy of the annual statement made to the State insurance department.

Any person who fails to file such copy at the time required shall be assessed $5 in the case of an individual or $10 in the case of a fiduciary, partnership, or corporation return, and the collector with whom the return is filed shall prepare such copy.

In accordance with the statute above mentioned, within a reasonable time after the returns are filed, the copies thereof will be made available for inspection in the office of the collector of internal revenue in which the returns are filed, by any official, body, or commission lawfully charged with the administration of any State tax law, if the inspection is for the purpose of such administration or for the purpose of obtaining information to be furnished to local taxing authorities. The law provides that the inspection shall be permitted only upon written request of the Governor of such State, designating the representative of such official, body, or commission to make the inspection on behalf of such official, body, or commission. The statute does not authorize inspection of the duplicate returns by the public.

Inspection of returns is governed by subdivision (a) of section 55, which provides, in effect, that income returns made under the Revenue Act of 1936 shall be open to public inspection only to the extent expressly provided by law or as authorized in regulations approved by the President, and this provision is similar to the provisions of preceding revenue acts. Under existing law and the regulations approved by the President, income returns are not open to inspection by the general public.

Cotton Cloth Buying Is Less Active But Prices Hold Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Primary cotton goods markets were notably less active during the past week and sales totals for the week sagged very considerably under the week's output from the looms. With the waning of buying enthusiasm, offerings of second hand goods became more numerous.

Second hand offerings of spots and nearby deliveries were made at slightly cheaper levels than have been current for first hand goods, and in some cases first hands showed a disposition to lower their spot and nearby quotations to meet the competition. The net result was that prices for early deliveries eased off considerably. First hands refused to shade quotations for distant goods, and so the basic levels remained intact throughout the market.

One of the reasons for the increased offerings of quick goods was the fact that railroads serving or passing through the flood areas found themselves unable to take care of traffic as usual, and many refused to accept further shipments to certain sections. For some of the gray goods mills, this released thousands of yards of prompt delivery merchandise.

Strong demand for sheetings and some of the narrow print cloths seemed at variance with the rest of the market but was attributed by some to the sudden increase in the call for bag goods due to the millions of sandbags being pressed into service to curb the turbulent flood waters in the Middle West.

The fine goods section of the market continued to maintain the proportionately greater activity which was noted a week ago. Standard constructions made of fine combed yarns were moving smartly during the past week at prices which showed some decline from the previous week's peak levels on quick goods. The easing was only fractional at best.

Plain combed lawns continued to move on a basis of 10¾ to 11 cents for 40-inch 8.50 yard 88x80s for near-by delivery. The more distant goods were held firm and unchanged around 10½ to 10¾ cents. On the 9.00 yard 76x72s there was trading in first hands at 10 cents flat and in second hands at 9¾ cents.

Combed broadcloths were moving at 14 cents for quick goods of the 136x60 or the 128x68 construction, although more distant shipments could be had as low as 13½ cents.

Fancies were moving in a wide variety of styles, including some of the semi-fancy constructions, such as the slub broadcloths, and the combed dimities.

Standard print cloths were not greatly active during the week, but prices for second and third quarter deliveries held fairly firm.

Narrow print cloths were very firm, and were among the strongest items of the week's trading. The 32-inch 6.50 yard 64x60s were moving at 6⅝ cents for deliveries beginning in April, while the 27-inch 7.60 yard 64x60s sold actively at 5¾ to 5⅞ for first quarter deliveries and at 5⅝ cents for second quarter shipments.

Carded broadcloths were quiet and somewhat easier in price, especially on the near-by shipments. There was strong activity, however, in the heavy goods such as drills and twills.

Federal Deficit $378,660,151 Less Than Year Before

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Government's deficit for the first seven months of this fiscal year was $1,745,758,978—a drop of $378,660,151 under the same period last year.

The decline, shown today in the Treasury's month-end statement for January, reflected a substantial upturn in receipts and a decline in emergency spending.

Reecipts for the period aggregated $2,442,131,892, compared with $2,129,974,388 last year.

General expenditures were $2,462,978,140 and $2,338,876,389 for the respective periods. Emergency outlays were $1,724,912,730 and $1,915,517,128.

The gross debt at the end of January was $34,502,098,794, compared with $30,516,452,985 on the same date last year.

Banks to Advertise More in Newspapers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Banks are planning to spend more money for newspaper advertising this year, according to Thomas J. Kiphart, president of the Financial Advertising Association, a report in the American Banker states.

Replies to a questionnaire sent by the association to leading banks indicate that 44.3 per cent of them have increased their advertising appropriations. Last year the figure was 32.14 per cent.

The increases reported by the banks range from 8 to 200 per cent per bank.

Business Attains New High Point During December

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new high point for the recovery period has been reached by industrial activity, on a seasonally adjusted basis, during December, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Orders for machine tools and output of crude petroleum were the highest ever recorded. Automobile output, based on preliminary estimates, was about 15 per cent higher than a year ago. Activity in the iron and steel industry continued to increase.

Textile activity advanced, with cotton consumption higher than at any time except in March, 1927, and June, 1933. Bituminous coal production rose sharply, reaching a new high for the recovery period. Indexes of trade and distribution with the exception of that for department store sales increased. The only notable decline during December was in total building contracts awarded, and this was seasonal in character.

Automobile production in the United States and Canada in December is estimated to have been about 480,000 units, a 14.7 per cent increase over output in December, 1935. Current output of the motor industry, exclusive of General Motors, is running at a rate about 20 per cent higher than a year ago. According to the latest available information, sales of passenger cars during 1936 were about 25 per cent above 1935; truck sales increased 20.8 per cent.

An *Active* Directorate

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY devotes its principal attention to the settling of estates and the managing of property in trust.

The appointment of this Company as Executor, Trustee or Agent commands, in addition to the services of an able staff, the accumulated experience and contacts of a Board of Directors chosen from many fields of business life.

These Directors are *active* in the management of all the affairs of this Company.

A glance at the following list will show the breadth of experience brought to bear directly or indirectly on each account, large and small, under our care.

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Flying Frenchmen Will Miss Howie Morenz in Game at Boston Garden Tonight

Ross Orders Players To Bodycheck Canadiens

Cecil Hart and his Flying Frenchmen arrived in town last night intent upon a good night's rest preparatory for the game with the Boston Bruins at the Garden tonight. When told that the Bruins have been given blanket orders by Manager Ross to bodycheck every Canadien within reach, Hart retorted with a fiery blast.

"That is not hockey. We are too fast and too clever for the Art Ross type of hockey player, therefore he orders his players to give us a physical pounding. We can do that too, but our players last longer in the game by playing hockey.

"The way these lenient referees rule today, there is enough holding, interfering and roughness in a normal game without the addition of deliberately setting out to cut a team down by bodychecking. Your Bruins are pretty slow, aren't they? Perhaps we should wear only one skate to even up."

Canadiens have outlived the prediction of being a "flash in the pan." Beginning early in December they took the lead in the Canadian division and have not been headed since. And they have held their position in the face of mishaps to numerous players, including George Brown, Pit Lepine, Walter Buswell, and Babe Siebert.

Now the team faces its most severe problem—the loss of Howie Morenz. The veteran center was in the midst of staging a great comeback, and the old line of Morenz, Aurel Joliat and Johnny Gagnon was rated highly. Now Manager Hart is forced to introduce a new center and change all the forward lines.

While the Bruins are still very much in the American division race, the local fans have seen little to warrant it on home ice. In the last six games the Bruins have been beaten five times, and the best they could do was gain a 6-all tie with Americans. All told, it has been a poor season for the Bruins on home ice. They have won 13 games and only five of them have been on home ice.

With Shore definitely sidelined for some time, the Boston hockey situation reveals itself. The defense is not up to standard and the forwards are slipping. Before or at least by the time another season rolls around, the roster list will include new names and new faces.

A near-capacity house is predicted for this game. Canadiens, because of the astute managing of Cecil Hart, have regained their old form, and with it has come the following of old. Canadiens were the best drawing card on the circuit for years, and today they are again beginning to pack the rinks.

Marks May Fall In B. A. A. Games On Garden Track

The star track and field performers from Europe, the Orient and the United States who will perform in their specialties at the forty-eighth annual indoor B. A. A. games at the Boston Garden on Saturday evening, Feb. 13, will be out to break all existing records.

Never before in the history of the Unicorn "Blue Ribbon" classic has there been such an array of specialists as that which Tom Kanaly, director of the games, has gathered together for the 1937 meeting.

Boston and New England is still talking of the great mile race staged at the Garden last Saturday night, when Glenn Cunningham, the Kansas Cyclone, just nipped Don Lash, the Indiana runner, on the last lap of the fastest mile ever turned in at a Boston meet. Manager Kanaly announces that the B. A. A. games committee plans to bring these great milers back again a week from next Saturday night.

Yesterday, the entry of Don Lash was received. The performance turned in by the Indiana junior last Saturday night when he turned in a three-quarters in 3m. 6.4s. was faster than Cunningham's time for the same distance when Glenn did his indoor mile in 4.08.4 and his outdoor four quarters in 4.06.7.

Lash told Kanaly last Saturday night that he felt sure that he could turn in a faster performance the next time he went to the mark for the mile on the Garden track. The flyer from the banks of the Wabash will be an attraction on Feb. 13, as many feel that he has the stuff to break Cunningham's indoor record for the mile.

Suyeo Ohe, the great Japanese pole vaulter, who placed second in the Olympics last summer, arrived in New York yesterday from San Francisco and will finish his training at Harvard in preparation for the B. A. A. games.

Johnny Magee, the Bowdoin coach, who managed an American track and field team on a trip to Japan two years ago, says that Ohe is the best pole vaulter in the world. He leaves his take-off like a shot and sails over the cross bar like a bird. He gets his height well in front of the bar. Magee feels that Ohe will break the world's indoor record at the B. A. A. games.

Ohe will have plenty of competition for the B. A. A. plans to bring on Earle Meadows, the Olympic champion, and George Varoff, the world's record holder.

Tickets for the games are now on sale at the Garden and the Arena. Prices are $1.10, $1.65, $2.20 with box seats at $3.30.

Swimming Title at Stake

The N. E. A. A. A. U. 220-yard breaststroke title will be at stake tonight in the Boston Park Department swimming championships, at Curtis Hall in Jamaica Plain. Tony and Matt Soltyziak of the Olneyville Boys' Club of Providence, are favored to fight it out for the crown. More than 100 swimmers will compete in the 11 events. Paul Snyder, former New England lowboard champion, will compete in the invitation diving event. Harold Stanhope of Olneyville, New England senior backstroke champion, also will compete.

Schaefer Defeats Hoppe in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Jake Schaefer of Chicago, winner of the first match in his home city, defeated Willie Hoppe, 250 to 240, last night in the first block of their second 2500-point match for the 28.2 balkline billiards championship. The block lasted 12 innings as Schaefer went out with an unfinished run of 20.

After trailing at the start, Schaefer took the lead when he made his high run of 58 in the third inning and never was headed. Hoppe made the best run of the block, 62, in the eighth inning.

Both players were handicapped slightly by the change to a new table and new surroundings but averaged better than 20 points an inning.

Davis Cup Draw

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The United States was matched against Japan today for the first round of the North American zone Davis cup tennis competition. Playing in the same zone, Australia will meet Mexico.

First round pairings in the European zone are: Belgium vs. Hungary; Switzerland vs. Ireland; South Africa vs. Holland; China vs. New Zealand.

Drawing byes into the second round are Germany vs. Austria; Sweden vs. Greece; Italy vs. Monaco; France vs. Norway; Poland vs. Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia vs. Roumania.

Two Veteran Left Wingers

By a Staff Photographer

Aurel Joliat (Left) and Bun Cook

Joliat Is the Oldest Veteran in Point of Service With One Team, Having Started His National Hockey League Career With Canadiens in 1923. Bun Cook Came to Bruins This Season After Playing on the Rangers Since 1927

Exhibition Game Indicates Babich on Comeback Trail

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Indication that Johnny Babich may successfully trod the comeback trail with the Boston Bees this season has arrived from the Pacific coast. It comes in the form of the report of an all-star baseball game, played in the Oakland park, between a pick-up team of big leaguers and a group of Pacific Coast League players.

In the exhibition battle, the major leaguers defeated their minor rivals, 9 to 2, piling up a total of 17 base hits over the nine-inning route. The high light of the contest was furnished by the tall, right-handed Babich, whose shutout hurling and hard hitting figured prominently in his team's victory.

Johnny worked on the mound for three innings and during that period allowed only one hit. Batting against him were several outstanding minor league batsmen with previous big league experience, including Smead Jolley and George Puccinelli. Jolley led the International League in hitting last season wearing an Albany uniform. Puccinelli was with the Philadelphia Athletics.

Hit Home Run

To add more prestige to his record, Babich hit a long home run in his only time at bat, giving him and his mates their third run of the game.

Babich was of no use whatsoever to the Bees in the 1936 National League campaign. Official averages show he appeared in only three championship games; six innings in all. The reason was his pitching arm.

Since the close of the past season, however, Babich has taken definite steps in an effort to remedy this ineffectiveness, and judging by that brief exhibition game appearance at Oakland, he is already getting results.

Babich has notified the Bees of his plan to leave California for Florida three weeks prior to the reporting date of Manager Bill McKechnie's batterymen. In that case, Johnny is already en route to the St. Petersburg training camp.

Billy Weir visited President Bob Quinn of the Bees yesterday afternoon and signed his 1937 contract. The former collegian, who now possesses a B. S. degree from the University of New Hampshire, is enthusiastic as the spring training season approaches. It will be Billy's first invasion of the southland.

Weir Won Four

In 57 innings on the mound for the Bees late in 1936, Weir allowed only 18 runs, which averages 2.84 earned runs for each nine innings of pitching. He worked three complete games and two of them were shutouts. Official National League averages credit him with four victories and three defeats. A left-hander, Billy's future is indeed promising.

Diamond dust . . . Enlarging upon their efforts to bring young talent to Fenway Park, the Red Sox will conduct a baseball school for several weeks at San Diego, Calif., it is announced by Manager Joe Cronin . . . Ernie Johnson and Earl Sheely, Pacific coast scouts of the Boston club, will be in charge . . . Bobby Doerr and Gene Desautels, both new acquisitions of the Sox, will assist in handling the youngsters.

Lee Rogers, the former University of Alabama star, has signed his 1937 Red Sox contract . . . Lee won 11 games and lost 15 with Little Rock in '36 . . . Trainer Roland Logan's signed contract has also arrived at Fenway . . . A new ruling by Commissioner K. M. Landis makes it necessary for all major league clubs to sign their trainers to contracts.

* * *

Coach Joe Wood of the Yale varsity diamond squad recently labeled Eddie Collins Jr. as a fine major league prospect . . . Bob Feller's full name, if you're interested, is Robert William Andrew Feller . . . George Coffman, Detroit pitching rookie from Beaumont, is a brother of Dick, now with the Giants . . . Lefty O'Doul, one-time National League slugger, is supervising the construction of a stadium being built in Japan by the Tokio baseball club . . . O'Doul may return to the majors next year, as either a coach or manager.

Woods for Moore In New Haven Net

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—New Haven's Eagles, cellar-dwellers of the eastern section of the International-American Hockey League, today pinned their playoff hopes on the loop's spare net-minder, Alec Woods, as they prepared to meet the Syracuse Stars, western group leaders, in the only game on the circuit's schedule.

Alfie Moore, the league's third-best goalie on the basis of scoring records, was sold up the river last night by the Eagles to the harassed New York Americans of the National Hockey League, for cash and full title to Winger Lloyd Jackson. Jackson has been with the Eagles on option for the past two months.

The Eagles are five points back of the third-place Providence Reds, but have played four games less, and should Woods hold up, they stand a good chance to make the last playoff berth in the eastern sector.

Woods, who took the net for the Americans Sunday night in a losing game against the Montreal Canadiens, had been out of action since early in December when the Buffalo Bisons, with whom he had played, dropped out of the league.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The National Archery Association

A circular just received from Henry S. C. Cummings, chairman of the membership committee of the National Archery Association, calls attention to the fact that here is an organization which has been in continuous operation during the past 58 years, has grown from a very small beginning in 1879 until now it is serving some 300 archery clubs, 22 state organizations and 13 regional or sectional associations stretching from the Pacific to the Atlantic oceans and from Canada to Mexico. And further to show the national character of the association, one can state that the president is from Lancaster, Penna.; the vice-president from Oakland, Calif.; the secretary from Boston, Mass., and the chairman from Chicago. It would certainly be hard to point to a United States sports organization more representative of the entire country than this one.

Staff Photo

Louis C. Smith
Secretary, N. A. A.

Seek to Increase Archery Interest

While there has been a steady growth in this sport during the past few years, the officers of the association are evidently desirous of quickening this increase as the above-mentioned circular sent out is for that very purpose. It says that the organization has much to offer, much to share and much of interest to the lover of this ancient sport. This is a sport which has not attracted anywhere near as much public attention as have many others; but it is one which furnishes a great amount of pleasure to those who take part in it. Adapted to those of all ages and stations in life, it gives the young and old a chance to take part in a competition which requires a surprising amount of skill and technique. Let no one think that winning a championship medal in an archery tournament is any sinecure, for nothing could be farther from the truth.

Sportsmanship at Its Best

Some years ago it was my good fortune to cover some of the tournaments held by the National Association as well as the Newton Archers. Before then archery had always seemed to me to be a game which children might well delight in playing. That it was a sport which could be developed into a highly-skilled competition for older persons had never occurred to me. Naturally, there was much to learn in order to understand the game from a reportorial point of view; but the contestants were so willing, yes, even eager, to answer questions and explain the points of the game that one could but enter into the competition with the greatest of enthusiasm. Made up as such a competition is of artists, writers and members of other professions, with men and women about equal in numbers, though competing in different events, it is only natural that the highest type of sportsmanship should prevail.

By Wire and Mail

There are two comparatively new phases of archery competition which are attracting considerable attention and promise to grow in popularity. They are the competitions which are held by means of the mail and the wire. The N. A. A. has for several years been conducting a women's intercollegiate telegraph championship, and as evidence of its popularity, no less than 99 teams, representing 76 colleges and 650 students, competed for the title in 1936, which was won by the Los Angeles (Calif.) Junior College. Mail matches between the affiliated clubs are conducted twice monthly during the summer. It is, therefore, no wonder that this sport has grown in popularity during the more than half a century the N. A. A. has governed and fostered it.

Swiss Team at Hanover

Six members of the Swiss universities' ski team, en route to Dartmouth, arrived in New York yesterday aboard the Bremen. A large delegation of skiers welcomed the invaders. They will make their headquarters at Hanover Inn, Hanover, N. H., during the next six weeks. The tourists' first test in this country will come Friday and Saturday at the Dartmouth Outing Club carnival, when they will meet teams representing McGill, Montreal, New Hampshire, Amherst, Williams, Yale, Harvard, Middlebury and Dartmouth.

Snow in Massachusetts

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2 (AP)—On the theory that it's bound to snow some time, the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad stubbornly announced it will operate a "snow-train" next Sunday.

For the past four Mondays, the New Haven has announced it would run an excursion the following Sunday for winter sports folk and for the past four weeks the plan has been abandoned.

Yesterday, however, railroad officials said they had advices telling of five inches of snow on the slopes of Mt. Greylock near Adams, Mass., destination of next Sunday's train, and prospects for another fall later in the week.

Jumbos Headed For Successful Basketball Season

Tufts basketball warriors, after a strenuous week of midyear examinations, return to the court of battle tomorrow night when the Jumbos travel to Hanover, N. H., for a game with Dartmouth.

The Tufts-Dartmouth contest opens the Jumbos' second half of a hard schedule. During the first half Coach Arthur Cochrane's men have been able to win the major share of their games.

Close Games

Cochrane said earlier in the season that although his team lacked the offensive punch necessary to make a high-scoring unit, he was confident that their defensive ability would keep the opponents from scoring and result in close, exciting games.

His predictions have run true to the letter. After starting off with a 41-26 victory over American International College of Springfield, the Jumbos battled Boston University all the way only to lose out 35-28; then Rutgers caught the Tufts boys off stride and beat them 29-18.

The next three games were all decided by a one-point margin. Brown was defeated in a thrilling game, 34-33, then the Jumbos traveled to Worcester and handed the then undefeated Worcester Poly Tech team a 28-27 beating in an overtime game. The Tufts' five had a let down from that game and gave way to M. I. T. 28-27. The next contest was with the Alumni which the undergraduates annexed, 33-28. This gives Cochrane's team four victories and three losses.

Weldon Displaces Spath

Coach Cochrane had the players hard at work yesterday in the Cousens Gymnasium preparing for the Dartmouth game. "I don't know how we'll come out," he said, "but I have every reason to believe it will be another close game."

Tufts line-up will have James Weldon at one of the forward positions in place of the veteran Tony Spath. Weldon won the starting position by his outstanding work in the Brown game. Although only a sophomore, Weldon has developed fast this season and has been the spark plug of the team since taking over the forward position.

Cochrane is planning on taking 11 men to Hanover. He announced yesterday that included in this group would be Al Pearson, a sophomore from Medford. "I've been working with Pearson for the past week or so," Cochrane said, "and although he lacks the experience, he has the height which we need badly. By taking him it will mean dropping one of the squad, but I haven't decided who it shall be as yet. Pearson stands over six feet tall and outside of Tony Wojciechowski, sharpshooting center from Webster, is the tallest man on the team.

Three Defense Systems

Cochrane contributes the success of this year's team to the defensive system which they have been using. "We have three different defenses," he explained. "These are, the man-to-man defense, and two shifting zone defenses. Each one is designed to stop various styles of attack. We shift to our various defense tactics several times throughout a game and have found that we keep the opposing team guessing."

Wojciechowski, Medford junior, is the top-scoring man for the Jumbos. In the seven games played he has caged 22 field goals and 15 free throws for a point total of 59. Weldon comes next with 21 field goals and seven free throws for 49 points. Al Galuszka, a junior from Chicopee Falls, and Bennie Collier, also a junior, are next in line with 40 and 28 points, respectively.

"If the boys continue the brand of basketball they have been playing," Cochrane said, "I look for a successful season. There is no let down in our schedule with such powerful teams as Boston University, Williams, Rhode Island State, Harvard, and Springfield, coming up, but the players are full of determination and that is the attitude for great teams."

Hub Events

Tonight

Pro Hockey—Bruins vs. Canadiens, Garden, 8:30.

Public Skating—Arena, 8 to 10:30.

Swimming—N. E. A. A. A. U., 220-yard breaststroke championship at Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain, 7:30.

Thursday

Auto Races—Midget cars to race on board track, Garden.

Amateur Hockey—Commercial League games, Arena, 7.

Friday

Amateur Hockey—Bay State Schoolboy League, Arena, 7.

Boston Bates Club Round-up—Coach Morey and his movies (three fast-moving sports exhibitions); Bates B. A. A. relay team, Bates Hall, 6.

Saturday

Hockey—Amateur game, Garden. (Schoolboy hockey in afternoon.)

Public Skating—Arena, 8 to 10:30. (Eastern Massachusetts schoolboy hockey games in afternoon.)

Boll Out, Shill Back

TORONTO, Feb. 2 (AP)—Frank "Buzz" Boll, Toronto Maple Leafs left winger, who returned to action Saturday after having been out since Nov. 26, with a broken arm, is out again. He will miss tonight's National Hockey League game at Montreal against the Maroons and Thursday's clash with the Americans at New York. Jack Shill, who has been laid up, has recovered and will make the trip in Boll's place.

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	5	0	43	6	10
Toronto	4	1	31	11	8
Harvard	3	0	13	6	6
Montreal	3	4	21	22	6
Queen's	3	3	29	24	6
Yale	2	3	11	24	4
Dartmouth	0	3	4	16	0
Princeton	0	6	8	41	0

Result Feb. 1

Queen's 10, Yale 0.

Perry Wins at Palm Beach

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 2 (AP)—Fred Perry, former British and American amateur titleholder, defeated Ellsworth Vines, world professional tennis champion, 2—6, 6—3, 9—7, at the Everglades Club yesterday.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

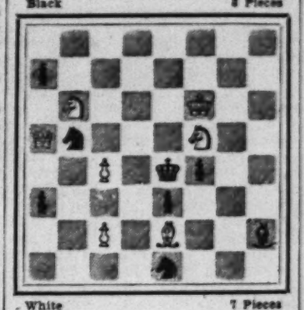
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Feb. 2, 1937

Problem No. 1901

By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 8 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

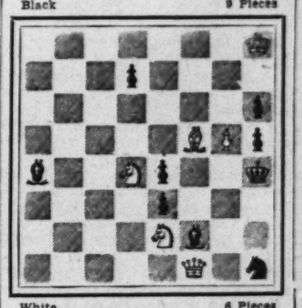
White to play and mate in two

(Second prize, Revue d'Echecs (Belgium), 1904. One of the composer's earliest prize winners.)

Problem No. 1902

By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 9 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First prize, Western Morning News, January-June, 1935. We commence a series of the best and favorite problems of the Problem Editor of the American Chess Bulletin, now a resident of Erie, Penna. Mr. Howard is well known through his contributions to columns and magazines the world over. Again Mr. E. W. Allen has been instrumental in the selection now initiated.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1899. Kt-Q5

No. 1900. 1. B-Kt5 threatens
2. Q-B2ch
1. —— Kt-K5
2. Kt-Q8ch
1. —— B-Q5
2. Kt-Q2ch
1. —— B-Kt6
2. KxB

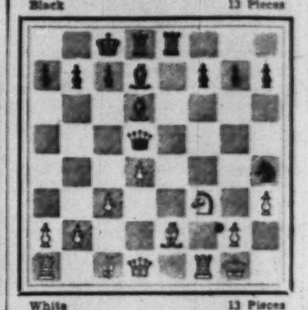
End-Game No. 341. White wins: 1 P-Kt3, K-R4! (K-R3; 2 P-Kt4, K-Kt3; 3 K-Kt8, K any; 4 K-R7 or B7); 2 K-Kt8! (P-Kt4ch, K-R3!; or 2 K-R7 or Kt7, P-Kt5!); P-Kt5; 3 P-B4, K-K+3; White now proceeds to KR8, 9 K-R8. K-B3!; 10 K-R3. K-KB2; White continues to 14 K-R3. K(B3!-B4; 15 K-Kt3, K-Kt5; 16 K-B3, K-B5; 17 K-K3, K-K4; 18 K-Q3, and wins.

End-Game

At this point, in his game with Steinitz, London, 1899, Lasker initiated a truly magnificent combination, which some 11 moves later caused his opponent to resign. If you work this out mentally, you will have just cause to feel self-satisfied.

End-Game No. 342

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and win

Frank Marshall's showing, in the current Marshall Chess Club championship, is most gratifying to those who recall Marshall triumphs of 30 years ago. Two weeks ago his spectacular defeat of Smirka was published. Below, he disposes of another of the club's young experts. After a closely contested mid-game, in a relatively simple position, Marshall developed a slight pull. This worried Bernstein enough so that he found himself in a mating net.

Indian Defense

Bernstein White	Marshall Black	Bernstein White	Marshall Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	24 Q-Kt4	P-KR3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	25 RxR	BxR
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	26 Q-K4	B-B3
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	27 R-K	P-Kt3
5 B-Kt2	B-K2	28 R-K2	K-Kt2
6 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	29 K-Kt2	P-QR4
7 Q-B2	KtxKt	30 R-B2	RxR
8 QxKt	Castles	31 QxR	Q-Kt2ch
9 Castles	P-QB4	32 P-B3	Q-Q4
10 R-Q	P-Q4	33 Q-B2	B-K4
11 Kt-K5	B-Kt3	34 B-Kt2	QxQP
12 P-K3	Kt-B3	35 BxBch	QxB
13 KtxKt	BxKt	36 QxP	Q-B6
14 P-Kt3	R-B	37 Q-Kt3	Q-Q7ch
15 B-QR3	R-K	38 K-R3?	P-R4
16 QR-B	BPxP	39 P-B4	Q-K7
17 KPxP	PxP	40 Q-B3ch	P-B3
18 BxB	RxB	41 QxP	Q-B8ch
19 PxP	Q-B2	42 K-R4	Q-Kt7
20 Q-Kt3	R-QB	43 P-KR3	Q-K5
21 P-Q5	PxP	44 Q-R3	P-Kt4ch
22 PxP	R-B6	Resigns	
23 P-Q6	Q-Q2		

White's thirty-eighth move gave Black the opportunity he was seeking. Better 38 K-Kt. In this ending, White has to guard against Black's real threat: to advance QRP to QR6, then play Q-QKt7, winning the QRP.

This game, from the Hastings tournament recently concluded, shows Fine defeating the veteran English master, and former British champion, with accurate positional play. Fine placed second to Alekhine in the tournament.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Fine White	Thomas Black	Fine White	Thomas Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 PxQ	Kt-K
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 Kt-Kt5	P-KKt3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	20 R-Q8	P-QKt4
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	21 PxP	Kt-B2
5 P-K3	P-B3	22 Kt-K4	Kt-Q4
6 B-Q3	B-Q3	23 Kt-B6ch	K-Kt2
7 Castles	Castles	24 RxR	KxR
8 P-K4	PxKP	25 KtxKt	PxKt
9 KtxP	KtxKt	26 RxP	B-K1
10 BxKt	Q-B3	27 RxP	BxP
11 Q-Kt2	B-B5	28 P-QKt3	K-K
12 BxB	QxB	29 K-B	K-Q3
13 QR-Q	R-Kt	30 K-K	R-Kt3
14 R-Q2	Kt-B3	31 K-Q2	P-QR3
15 B-B2	Q-B2	32 PxP	RxRP
16 R(B)-Q	P-B4	33 K-B3	Resigns
17 Q-K5	QxQ		

Black never succeeded in completing the development of his Q side and ultimately White's pieces, being well posted, brought about a favorable ending.

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Harriman Sees Wide Benefits To Come From Low Price Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

tribute, what it produces, because real purchasing power is neither adequate nor correctly located to take the goods off the market, he asserted.

"Real purchasing power furnishes the clue," he continued. "Real purchasing power must be built up to support an ever growing productive capacity.

Finds Co-ordination Poor

"The trouble has been that several devices have been tried to create real purchasing power, but there has existed the wrong relationship among these devices. For instance, wages have been raised, but the effect of higher wages has been offset because prices were raised still higher. Then prices have been lowered, but wages also were lowered, thus counteracting the effects of the price drop.

"The proper solution is to keep prices down and keep wages, at least, constant, and, if possible, raise them. In this way the value of every person's dollar is enhanced; real purchasing power is increased all over the nation.

"If all the wage earners in the nation received rises, only about 40 per cent of the people would be affected. However, if prices are generally lowered, there would be an increase in the capacity of every one to buy from industry.

Increase in Productivity

"Industry in the last 30 years has so benefited from technological improvements that its productivity has been increased 130 per cent. In other words, business can obtain from 43 men just as much as it used to from 100. This represents lowered costs. These lower costs should be passed on to the consumers in terms of lower prices.

Mr. Harriman recognized that industry, through trusts and trade union monopolies, has not passed on these lower costs to consumers by clipping the price tags. Instead, he said, it has pegged prices, thus depleting the purchasing power of the nation. He discerns in the day's headlines a tendency to revert to this dangerous policy.

One huge corporation, for instance, has just raised wages and also advanced prices. It might have been better, according to Mr. Harriman, if this corporation had lowered its prices and held its pay roll constant.

He explained that lower prices would have benefited the hundreds of thousands of customers of the concern, whereas higher wages will reach mainly the few thousand employees involved.

Mr. Harriman recognized that if a low-price economy is to be achieved, the forces of constructive competition must be assured free play. Competition tends to force prices down, low prices oblige producers to look for profits through increased volume and increased volume causes industry to expand toward full utilization of its capacity. The result is an economy of abundance, instead of scarcity.

In presenting this analysis, Mr. Harriman warned his interviewer that unbridled competition might defeat all these objectives. Constructive competition will force prices down to a healthy level, but unfair competition might stimulate an orgy of pay cuts and anti-social practices that would reduce purchasing power and invite bankruptcies just as surely as high prices, Mr. Harriman indicated.

Sees Discipline Necessary

"In short," he said, "there must be some degree of planning and discipline in industry to protect it from anti-social practices. I have already suggested a federal fair practice law. In a more positive way, there should be established an official advisory council, which, without coercion, sets itself up to advise business and provide it with information, essential to constructive performance.

"This council should associate itself closely with a group of business men. Business would welcome advice as surely as it has chafed under coercion. Furthermore, most European nations have some such central economic advisory council."

Turning to the upward swing of the spiral, Mr. Harriman stresses control of excess credit as the most essential step to be taken, if a runaway boom is to be averted. The Government, he sees as the chief sinner in inflating credit through its policy of financing its deficits by bank borrowings. These borrowings, which are expressed in terms of Government deposits, upon which a tremendous credit structure can be reared, should stop, he said.

Urges Balanced Budget

"The way to stop these borrowings," he continued, "is for the Government to balance its budget as quickly as possible. The budget balanced not later than 1938 and a payment of our debts in, say, the next 30 years, is essential. We must reduce our debts so that, if another depression comes, we may have the power to borrow again."

Calling credit and monetary control the most needed assurance against inflation, Mr. Harriman urges that the power already granted the Federal Reserve Board be increased.

"If necessary," he says, "this board should have the authority to increase required bank reserves to as high as 100 per cent, and it should have the courage to use such authority."

Favors Trade Associations

Mr. Harriman would reserve an important place in industry for strong and active trade associations. Ideally he would see that this cooperation limited itself to checking anti-social practices and to planning constructively in the public interest.

Reminded that a well-known economist once said that, whenever two business men come together, they plan to swindle the public, he indicated his appreciation that this overstated danger represents the greatest argument against any measure of industrial co-operation.

He says, however, that such a danger can be minimized through adequate government enforcement of the anti-trust laws, by the growing enlightenment of business itself and by the fact that honest competition is proving profitable, whereas monopolistic practices are becoming costly for those who employ them.

Case of the Auto Industry

He cites the automobile industry as one which has benefited from the retention of free competition. He also alludes to one great enterprise, which was long the citadel of monopoly, but which is now confronting highly stimulating competition from newcomers.

Asked whether there really is enough socia lenlightenment to put these new policies into operation, Mr. Harriman said:

"There was more enlightenment on Nov. 4 than there was on Nov. 3."

He also spoke of the receptivity to new social and economic precepts being displayed by the younger men who are entering business.

Other recommendations made by Mr. Harriman, who is believed to be fairly close to the President, include the following:

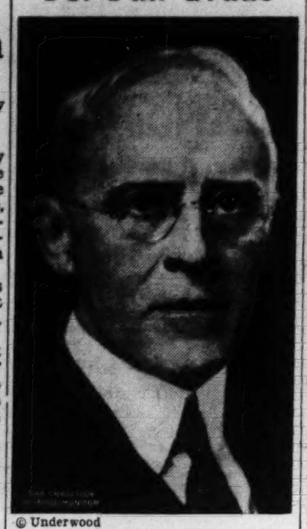
The Harriman Program

1. A neutrality policy, adequate to keep the United States out of war.
2. Simplification of taxes, modification of the corporate surplus laws and elimination of capital gains and losses.
3. Unemployment census.
4. Laws to maintain purchasing power of the farmer at a fair parity with that of the city.
5. Rehousing program, using private capital, but with the federal credit more easily available.
6. Extension of reciprocal trade policy.
7. Collective bargaining recognized as the proper right of labor, but "free from coercion."
8. Support for Social Security Act.

Mr. Harriman expressed the hope that the Supreme Court will shortly reverse itself "in its famous 5 to 4 decision in the child labor case of 1918 and take the view so ably expressed by Mr. Justice Holmes in his discerning opinion."

Ralph M. Blagden.

For Fair Trade



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Henry I. Harriman
Former President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

Borah Shows Supreme Court Is Saver of People's Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—In an address ranking with some of his earlier constitutional declarations, Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho last night told a nationwide radio audience that the people should grapple with and settle the pressing issue of the Constitution and the Supreme Court.

The Senate's great constitutional authority did not seek to defend all the decisions of the court; indeed, he said that it had erred in the past and would err in the future. But in ringing phrases he urged the American people, in their desire to meet new problems, not to destroy the court itself.

Senator Borah thrust most pointedly at President Roosevelt's plea to the court, in his annual message to Congress, to adapt itself to the wishes of Congress and the majority of the voters. Senator Borah said:

"It is not for us to urge, or connive, at the courts, through strained and doubtful construction, filching from the people power which the people have not granted.

"It has seemed that the court has gone to the utmost limit," he said, "in sustaining some of these measures."

Doesn't Claim Court Perfection

The Senate veteran built up to his massive conclusions by first freely admitting the court's fallibility, and then establishing its indispensability as a defender of liberty. All ruling political parties in American history, he said, had sought in their time to "disregard or trample under foot practically every guarantee found in the Bill of Rights." Federalists denied free speech, press, and assembly; Democrats arrested men without warrant; Republicans denied right of trial by jury, and so on.

But in each instance, the Supreme Court "has thrown the shield of the Constitution about the rights of the citizen when all other appeals for relief have failed him."

For its pains, the court has been attacked and reviled by all parties. After the Civil War, the Republican party, said Senator Borah, showered a "perfect storm" in the court, with the Republican leader of Congress declaring that: "Whenever the decision of the Supreme Court in the judgment of Congress is subversive to the rights and liberty of the people . . . it is the solemn duty of Congress to disregard it."

Old States' Rights Question

Again, he continued, the court is under severe criticism. "The dominant, overshadowing constitutional question, one which will return again and again, involves the distribution of power between the state and the Federal Government."

"The great problem now is," said Senator Borah, "Do modern conditions make it imperative that the Federal Government have greater, if not complete, control over most of the internal affairs of the states. That we have, in our legislation, not only since this depression, but for the last 40 years, been crowding more and more upon the undoubted internal affairs of the state can hardly be doubted. And it has seemed that the court has gone to the utmost limit in sustaining many of these measures. That it has felt, however, compelled to hold that Congress has at times transgressed the plain terms of the Constitution has been no surprise to those who still believe in our dual system of government."

Senator Borah pointed primarily to the NRA decision, in which that "liberal humanitarian, Justice Brandeis, profoundly learned in constitutional law," and Justice Cardozo, with "liberal views and monumental knowledge of the law," joined with the so-called "conservative" majority.

Kept Clear of Shoals

The Senator did not refer to any of the other decisions of the court on New Deal laws, in which these two justices were usually found in the minority. This point is, of course, the basis of much of President Roosevelt's argument, to which Senator Borah by implication takes exception. The point at issue is whether these two "profoundly learned" justices may not have been correct in their interpretations of the Constitution.

If the minority view had prevailed, presumably there would have been little—or far less—present debate over the Supreme Court's position. The Administration—though it was irked by the decision at the time—has subsequently taken a stand in support of the court minority.

Senator Borah's plea was for an appeal to the people, evidently through proposal of a constitutional amendment. He said:

"Have we not in good conscience arrived at the hour when we should consult a higher authority than the courts or Congress or executives—the people, the final authority upon this question of the distribution of power between the state and the Federal Government?

"A question of this nature under present conditions cannot be put at rest by decisions from time to time upon particular statutes—it is more than a matter of judicial construction, filching from the people power the people have not granted.

It Is for the People to Say

"If the people desire that the Federal Government shall have control over their local affairs, it is for the people to say so. If the people desire to leave to Congress the unlimited discretion as to the things for which it shall appropriate money and the things it shall do with the money, it is for the taxpayers to say so. The court has no right to speak for them."

Senator Borah argued for full discussion of all possible constitutional changes, for "a universal constitutional baptism" for the American people. "Purloining of constitutional power," he said, "beginning far back in the past, has passed beyond all reason, and, before the final pillage takes place, those who are most deeply concerned should be heard."

He concluded on a more serious note:

"To establish the precedent of making vital changes in our national charter without the authority of the people expressed in the manner pointed out by the Constitution may seem expedient for today, but it may torment us on many a tomorrow. We may not always have in power those who use the powers of government in the interest of the people. It has been stated by high authority (President Roosevelt) that the Federal Government now has the power and the governmental machinery which, in the hands of those with evil purpose, could destroy the rights of the people. Who knows when it will arrive?"

Water

(Continued from Page 1)

$17,000,000. Less than 650,000 persons were affected by that flood. More than 900,000 persons are estimated by the Red Cross to have been hard hit by the present disaster, with 676,000 forced to leave their flooded homes.

The Congressmen appointed Representative Fred M. Vinson (D) of Kentucky to inquire of the President just what government facilities will be available to aid in rehabilitation work. Presumably the President will await the return of his flood survey committee from its trip up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers before he gives a definite answer.

Firms whose credit is good will have no trouble getting loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and home owners with a steady income will be able to get federal housing loans from their local banks, while the WPA and CCC will rebuild public property such as streets and power lines, but the group in which the congressional group is especially interested is made up of individuals who will return to their homes without a penny and find them uninhabitable.

Thousands of doors will be so warped that they will not close; dining tables rotted beyond repair; stoves will be rusty. Farmers have lost valuable livestock and machinery which must be replaced if they are to become self-supporting again.

Grocers, returning to their stores, will find their stock in an unsaleable condition. Mattresses, bedding and clothing will be a sodden, muddy mass. No federal agency is empowered at this time to lend money for replacement of this type of private property, unless the family goes on relief.

Pointing out that the whole country is taxed for the benefit of farmers, Mr. McCormack declared that there is "no reason why we should not do the same thing to forestall and diminish the disasters of future floods."

Just What Will Poland Do? Enigma of Central Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

is not, and cannot be systematically either anti-German or anti-French. At a given moment, in certain circumstances, it might find itself in opposition either to France or to Germany; but its object is to remain on good terms with both countries.

It has been my privilege to watch Joseph Beck, the able Foreign Minister of Poland, at close quarters. To describe him as Francophobe is grotesque. To set him in opposition to Marshal Edouard Smigly-Rydz, the successor of Marshal Pilsudski, is to misconceive Poland's problem.

Poland is determined to be independent. It has now a population of 35,000,000—and therefore is almost as big as France. But it is placed between two much more powerful neighbors—Germany and Soviet Russia—neither of whom Poland can afford to offend and with neither of whom can Poland afford a special and exclusive friendship.

Russia, under which it was oppressed in the days of the Tsar, and by which it was invaded in the days of the Bolsheviks, is more to be feared than is Germany; and ideologically Poland is certainly closer to Germany than to Russia. But in 1934 Marshal Pilsudski accomplished the miracle of laying down the foundations of a 10 years' truce by pacts of non-aggression with both Germany and Russia.

On the other hand, Poland could not receive German aid against Russia without running the risk of being permanently occupied by German troops.

Poland stands between Germany and Russia. One hundred and fifty thousand square miles separate the two countries. That is a factor which makes for peace, for it is difficult to see how either of them can commit an act of aggression on the other without the connivance of Poland.

And if Poland wants to fight neither of them it is equally afraid of the assistance of either of them. The result might be very much the same, in the event of war, whether Russia or Germany was a friend or foe of Poland.

Check to Soviets

The same check to Russian action in Western Europe is opposed by Roumania, which cannot possibly permit Russia to send troops across its territory. Indeed, the strongest criticism of the Franco-Russian pact, from a military viewpoint, is that it is hard to conceive effective help from Russia. The pact, therefore, becomes a French liability and not an asset.

In France, where conversations between Polish and French officers have taken place, it is acknowledged that the direct help of Poland is not expected. What is rather contemplated is that the cause of peace will be best served by placing the different European countries in a position to defend themselves successfully against an attack. The military men, at any rate, are now laying stress on the need of armaments, not of an offensive, but of a defensive character.

Short-sighted commentators assume that the Polono-German rapprochement meant the destruction of the Polono-French alliance especially as Poland's distrust of Russia, now the ally of France, had not disappeared.

The recent exchanges have shown that an understanding with one country does not imply a misunderstanding with the other country.

All diplomacy worthy of the name takes into account every hypothesis.

French Financing

Yet Poland is indeed pleased with the important loans which the French are granting. Out of a total of 1,350,000,000 francs, 405,000,000 are for the Polish state and 945,000,000 for the Franco-Polish railway company. In addition more than 1,000,000,000 francs of credits—or other facilities—will finance orders from Poland to French industry. Almost needless to say this financial support has a military objective.

Yet the chief aid that Poland can furnish is of a negative kind. A glance at the map will show that it is not in contact with France. Neither is Soviet Russia, the eastern ally of France. Were Poland compelled to fight Germany for any reason, it would presumably have to submit to the unwelcome support of Soviet Russia. That is precisely what it refuses to do. If once Russian troops entered Poland, ostensibly to fight Germany, there would be no guarantee that Poland would ever get them out again. In any case, they would bring the contagion of their social doctrine.

The Polish frontiers are "artificial." The phrase does not mean that they are unjust, but merely that they have few natural defenses. At least 80 per cent of the Polish frontiers offer not the slightest strategic advantage. Even in the interior of the country there is no line on which a retreating army can fall back.

The fact confirms the Poles in their desire to act as peacemakers. For whatever the issue of the war, they would be heavy losers. Though the French have persuaded them that they must execute plans of equipment — fortifications, depots, factories, roads, railways, and so forth—and make themselves as secure as possible, neither the French nor the Poles have any illusion about the possibilities of a serious Polish offensive.

If there were a Franco-German war, Poland would be just as much concerned about its Eastern frontiers as about its Western frontiers. It should not throw its weight against Germany, for it would have a much longer line on the Russian side to protect. On the other hand, while remaining on good terms with Germany, it is deaf to the blandishments of that section of German thought which sees in the Ukraine a territory which Germany and Poland might seize together. For such acquisitions, apart from the resistance which Russia would put up, might be fatal to Poland, inasmuch as the Germans, with their army stationed on Polish soil, would demand the return of Polish territories which they claim to be preponderantly German.

According to the calculations of the military authorities 100 infantry divisions could be put in the field by Poland. Only 40 of them are equipped with modern armaments. A percentage of them must be placed on the Lithuanian frontier and on the Czechoslovakian frontier—countries with which Poland does not enjoy good relations. A large number must face Russia.

In short, despite enthusiastic statements made in interested quarters, it does not appear probable that Poland would do more than defend itself. But that is precisely what is demanded by the military men, who are chiefly preoccupied with the possibility of a general collapse in Central Europe.

Poland Looks West

It should be made clear that Poland does not regard itself as separated from Western Europe. It is inclined to resent the suggestion that it belongs to a sort of secondary zone. Its interests are linked up with the interests of Western Europe, and it has little sympathy with its Eastern neighbor. One of the reasons for the failure of the Four-Power pact was the exclusion of Poland. Had Premier Benito Mussolini proposed a five-power pact—Italy, France, Britain, Germany and Poland—it is likely that a European Concert would have been established, leaving Russia entirely out of the picture.

It is unthinkable that Poland should consent to being put into an eastern pact with Russia. It would be particularly ironical, in a country which has melancholy historic memories, to propose that Poland should be "guaranteed" by Germany and Russia.

It is better not to try to divide Europe into Eastern and Western zones—but if it is to be done at all, Poland will demand its place among the Western powers.

Chiefly, however, despite all this discussion of the eventuality of war, the salvation of Poland lies not in pacts, whether Eastern or Western, but in the preservation of peace. It stands between Germany and Russia geographically, and it may properly be said to stand between Germany and France morally. As between Germany and Russia it might even sentimentally lean toward Germany—though it wants to be friendly with Russia. And as between Germany and France it may be said to have cultural affinities with France. But it nevertheless desires to remain a good neighbor of Germany.

In short, Poland has an overwhelming interest in peace and by its key position can do much to assure peace in Europe.

Sisley Huddleston

Neutrality

(Continued from Page 1)

holding, and new attempts at improving the Far Eastern situation, are also in the hopper.

Such measures have a definite connection with the problem of neutrality legislation in Congress. The more presidential discretion is allowed by such legislation, the greater mediatory effect could the American Government have in Europe. But the dominant opinion of Congress seems to be the desire to avoid such mediation, and the chances are still overwhelming that the President will be bound by law against discriminating between two belligerents—in law, even if the effect of the embargoes themselves are very sharply discriminatory in favor of the nations controlling the seas and raw materials of their own.

Neutrality Programs

Here is the neutrality picture, as it now stands in Congress and out:

Pittman Bill: This measure still has the inside track, both in Senate and White House. It extends indefinitely the present neutrality resolution, placing mandatory impartial embargoes on shipment of arms, ammunition, and instruments of war to all belligerents, and extends the provision to nations in civil war at the President's determination. It also continues permissive credit embargos, makes travel unlawful on belligerent ships at the President's decision, forbids armed merchantmen under the American flag, and in an important provision gives the President authority to prohibit shipment of commodities of any kind on American ships.

Clark amendments: Proposals of the Nye-Clark-Vandenberg-Bone group. They set up a rigid "cash-and-carry" system by requiring that title to American exports in wartime shall pass to foreigners as the goods leave the United States. Some adjustment between this amendment and the Pittman proposal seems possible.

McReynolds bill: Re-introduction of the House Foreign Affairs' Committee chairman's bill of last year, which restricts war-time exports to "normal trade" quotas. Some of this bill may be engrafted with the Pittman bill, but the Senate version would seem likeller. No basic contradiction between both bills, which are alike in requiring all embargoes to be impartial upon all belligerents, but leave discretion to the President as to when all except the plain arms embargoes shall be applied.

Lewis bill: Senator J. Hamilton Lewis yesterday introduced a measure allowing the President full discretion to apply embargoes whenever he chooses, with the aim of preserving American neutrality. In effect it leaves everything to the Executive. As to whether the President could discriminate between two groups, the bill merely says that embargoes shall be applied "to the warring sections." The intent is that the President, being competently in charge of foreign relations, will best know how to preserve neutrality.

The State Department has not yet been heard from, and its views will be expressed when hearings open. If it had a free hand, the executive side of the Governmnt would undoubtedly warmly welcome the Lewis bill. But Congress' determination to bind the President to nondiscriminatory courses of action is so strong that the Administration is expected to support the Pittman bill, possibly suggesting improving amendments, and perhaps hopefully working toward adjustment with the Clark amendments.

Cheerful

Miss Elizabeth Ferris
Retiring From Brooklyn Schools After 50 Years

Organized Move Is Begun to Clip Supreme Court

DETROIT, Feb. 2 (AP)—Delegates from 16 states began a campaign last night for a clarifying amendment to the United States Constitution which would state in forthright terms the power of the National Government to deal adequately with economic problems.

A national organization to work for the amendment was formed with Mrs. Grace Abbott of the University of Chicago, as chairman. She declared Supreme Court restraint on the activities of Congress and the state legislatures "has created legislative anarchy."

Governor Frank Murphy, of Michigan, in a radio address, called for action by Congress at the present session to submit the amendment to state legislatures.

Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, told the conference that delegates to the first constitutional convention were "new dealers" who were "determined to change the whole political setup of America, if need be, so that it might harmonize with the economic setup."

"We are not honoring such men," he said, "if we look upon the Constitution in the way that many Americans, unfortunately, have been taught to look upon it. . . . The framers of the Constitution obviously believed in change, and because they did not fear change when changes had become necessary, their Constition lived. . . .

"Our basic need in America with relation to the Constitution is, it seems to me, re-education so that no young American shall reach voting age with the idea that American life must be fitted into the Constitution, and that there is something sacrilegious in the thought of fitting the Constitution into American life.

"The Supreme Court has no jurisdiction over economic change. Only the American people can deal successfully with that. But they cannot deal successfully with it so long as they regard their Constitution with superstitious fear instead of with that real and practical reverence under which they make of it an effective instrument of the nation's will for justice, prosperity and internal peace."

Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

strongly enlisted, as they were in the World War, though possibly without the same ultimate result.

Earnest on Neutrality

Congress is prepared to do what it can to provide neutrality by legislation, abandoning the old "freedom of the seas" doctrine. Three pending proposals differ largely in degree.

The Pittman resolution would give the President more discretionary power than he now possesses under existing neutrality legislation, and comes closest, perhaps, to being an Administration bill. The Clark-Bone-Vandenberg-Nye "cash-and-carry" proposal gives the President less discretion in declaring embargoes.

A third formula, just introduced by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois, would give the President broad powers to preserve complete American neutrality in all wars "within or between foreign nations." Most discussion has stressed the difference between the varying proposals. It is significant, however, that Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, after studying the "Clark et al." proposal, finds it "substantially in accord with the amendments I have already proposed."

Reorganization Still in the Air

The fourth congressional subject is reorganization. Nobody knows yet whether the ambitious Roosevelt-Brownlow program will be put through. If one quarter of it is put through it will certainly mark an epoch in federal administration. Senate and House are appointing members to a joint committee to thrash out the whole affair.

There probably will be nine members from each side. In the meantime one important, almost amazing, step has been taken. The House has voted to give up its ancient prerogative of controlling post office spoils. Senate support is certain, for senators have never controlled this type of patronage.

One of the major aims of reorganization is extension of civil service, and here already the nation is on the eve of taking the post office patronage finally out of politics. Politicians rub their eyes! It will take a long time yet before a genuine career service is set up; but nevertheless, the whole affair is unusual, and reformers are still pinching themselves to see if they are awake.

Nothing Better Than a Smile, Teacher Reveals

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Fifty years of teaching with only rare disciplinary problems among pupils have convinced Miss Elizabeth S. Ferres, of Public School 71, Brooklyn, that "there's nothing better than getting a smile out of children."

As if reflecting this half century of her own cheerfulness, as Miss Ferres discussed her career her colleagues were planning testimonials, gifts and honorary distinctions with which to mark her retirement.

Miss Ferres began with a class of 1-B grade in a stove-heated school on the outskirts of Brooklyn—an assigment which involved a mile and a half trek from and to the elevated station. But, to use a word which appeared and reappeared in her recital, she "loved" it all. For the last nine years she has been at Public School 71 where she is assistant-to-principal-in-charge and has managed, in a busy school located in a busy section, to keep up a constant friendly intercourse with children although she is no longer in the class-room.

"I have never had a line of children outside my office for discipline," she said. "I think the reason is that I have liked children and they have known it.

"Teachers who have been able to show an understanding of children have managed some very difficult cases. There were the two boys we had who were regarded as extreme trouble makers. I placed them in the charge of certain teachers who, I knew for sure, liked children. This was done regardless of the age of the other youngsters in the classes to which they were sent; and the reports which have come in showing their improvement have been entirely satisfactory."

That children like to work, Miss Ferres is convinced. She told of a scheme carried out at her school by which children, arriving there early, were given blackboard assignments before 9 o'clock "just to keep them from getting dirty and disorderly before school starts." She added that they come day after day to receive this early instruction and said she believed that "you can't give them too much."

Progressive educational methods are preferable to the old-fashioned way of teaching, she held.

"My one regret in leaving is that I won't be here to take up in earnest the new way," she said. "In the old days we taught too much from books. There was too much memorizing. But there are certain features of what is today called the 'activity program,' which I carried out even as far back as 1905. These were the field trips—taking classes of children into the woods to study flowers, to industrial establishments, to lectures. On the whole, however, we did not have as happy a way of presenting things to children as we have today."

Relations between parents and teachers have improved, she declared, in that "parents understand more what the Board of Education is trying to do for their children."

Literally hundreds, if not thousands, of teachers have benefited both by Miss Ferres' methods of handling children—methods which she has relayed to others—and by her work, over a period of many years, on behalf of teachers' rights in legislative and pension matters, according to those who know her best.

Cheyenne Paper Sold

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 2 (AP)—William C. Deming, publisher of the Cheyenne Tribune-Leader, has announced sale of the paper to Alfred G. Hill, former publisher of the Fort Collins, Colo., Express-Courier. Terms were not announced.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. Send 25c for postage. American Mills, Dept. M-13, Indianapolis.

PROFITABLE spare time work for women. Old established company offers Monitor readers special opportunity for quick income and financial independence. Take orders for Janalene Dresses, Lingerie, direct from factory to wearer. Unusual values. Advance styles. Liberal commissions. Chance to get own dresses free. Sample outfit furnished. Write fully Janalene, Inc., Dept. 622, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

JACKSON HEIGHTS, Long Island, N. Y.—Beautiful four-room furnished apartment. Call Newtown 9-9135.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 19th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. Endicott 2-1883.

BOARD—INSTRUCTION

FLORIDA—WINTER SEASON

LEISURELY projects for grown-ups who enjoy cultural home associations; music appreciation, Bible, current events, instruction in swimming and other sports, friendly fireside conferences; Christian Science church nearby; classes in college preparatory and general subjects; tutoring. Address FAITH BICKFORD, Sea Pines School, Box 3, DeLand, Florida.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 806 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2224.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th); nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C., Un 4-5242.

FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS—A freight car in with 4500 chairs; some seconds and some closeout bargains. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Tel Cap 3832.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

EXCELLENT selection costly bedroom, living room, dining room furniture for less than cost of new commercial factory furniture; also rugs; new Simmons studio and studio beds at great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 248 East 60th St., New York City.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. Also finest custom-made cloth coats with or without fur trim. Suits, cruising outfits, evening wraps, etc. 343 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. PE. 6-2379.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER, cheerful, any age, born on farm, who can lovingly care small flower garden, will find joyful home in lovely surroundings; no cooking; transportation within 250 miles will be paid; $35 month, more if proven worthy. Christian Scientist preferred. Write, call GEORGE POWLOFF, 115-38 Jewel Street, Forest Hills, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER, general work, for two adults, private house; sleep out preferred; $10 week. 1314 E. 59th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C. Practitioner's Office—Afternoons. Call after 5 p. m. Suite 1909, 11 West 42d Street.

OFFICE FURNITURE

WIDE selection of quality grades Desks, Chairs, Leather Sofas; attractively priced. EARLE, 41 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. (Bar Bldg.)

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT
We Sell All Makes
5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1865 California St., N. W.—Furnished room, attractive, clean, warm, 2 windows, instantaneous hot water, near car and bus lines. Gentleman. PO 2483.

BOSTON—290 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4, Elevator; comfortable front room newly furnished; closet with running water. Tel. Cir 9287.

RUGS AND CARPETS

BROADLOOM carpeting, quality grades (not all colors), specially priced to clear our stockroom. Dexter Carpet, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GARAGE manager, mechanic, first class chauffeur, desires position; courteous, sober and honest; will give excellent service in return for excellent wages. 8 East Street, Sanford, Maine. Phone 541.

LICENSED broadcast station operator, 28, recent graduate, some experience, desires opportunity for service with progressing company. FRANK A. BUNDY, 153 Plymouth, So., Rochester, N. Y.

COLORED man wishes position cook-houseman; private family or gentleman's apartment; best references. Phone Ed. 4-7499 (N. Y. C.).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER-Typist, 15 years' experience, full, part time. Write Box M-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

COLLEGE graduate desires position as house mother, secretary, librarian, school or college. Box E-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEWORKER, chambermaid or care of children; experienced young woman; $50-$65 per month; references; go anywhere. MISS ZYLKO, c/o Rice, 145 W. 84th, Apt. 3-E, New York City.

EXPERIENCED assistant bookkeeper, general office work; dependable, trustworthy; references; moderate salary. MILDRED DREIFOOS, 609 Walton Ave., N. Y. C.

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG woman, experienced comptometer (calculator) operator, wishes position, N. Y. C. or vicinity; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box K-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LINA CASTI, Former Prima Donna Italian Grand Opera—Few vacancies for those desiring Jenny Lind and Patti voice placement, whose teachers, Garcia and Lamperti, were my teachers. Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, New York City. Circle 7-7000. Ask for studios, 36th floor.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn old fur coats, men's used clothing. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. City, Room 503, CH. 4-4408.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. WI. 7-7969, opp. Empire State Bldg.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 23 Saunders St.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CLEVELEYS, LANCS.—Public and private apartments; board residence; garage; overlooking links; close sea and shops. MRS. J. T. CLARK, "Dunholme," 12 Kingsway.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SUSSEX—Happy home life for children requiring special care and individual teaching. MISS BARNES, The Red House, Ashacre Lane, Worthing. Phone Sandeman 461.

COOKED MEATS

MOUNTFORD'S The Cooked Meat Shop
13, Bucknall New Rd., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SOUTHPORT—For particulars of houses for sale and to let, Southport, Birkdale, Hillside, and Ainsdale, write or phone BAIN & FAUNT, auctioneers and estate agents, 20, Hoghton St., Southport (Tel. 3739).

HOUSES TO LET

SCOTLAND—To let for summer months or on lease, comfortable mansion, 13 bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, 6 bathrooms, electric light, beautiful grounds and large kitchen garden; 1½ miles from station; situated between Edinburgh and North Berwick, within easy reach of 7 or 8 famous golf courses. Box M-772, BCM/CSM, London.

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FORRES, MORAYSHIRE. Resort Guest House—Every comfort, hot and cold, Vi spring mattresses; secluded garden, garage; beautiful wood and river scenery; winter 45/- p. w. MISS FORSYTH.

POST WANTED

SECRETARY (24), three years' experience, university education, would like post, travelling or abroad. Box W-623, BCM/CSM, London.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL
Russell Square, London, W. C. 1, England
In the heart of London; few minutes of British Museum, theatres, buses, railway stations and Tube; constant hot and cold water. Every comfort. 7/6 bed, breakfast, bath, light, attendance; or weekly with all meals from 3 gns.
Night Porter. Garage opposite.
Telegrams, "Abbotell-Westcent, London"

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AT THE DRAGON HOUSE, Washford, Somerset, will be found quiet comfort, perfect cooking and centrally heated bedrooms in a delightfully furnished 17th Century Country House between Exmoor and the Quantocks. Illustrated booklet on request.

BOURNEMOUTH, 6, "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr and Mrs Monk. Tel Bournemouth 1185.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **Lynton Court**
Next door Christian Science church. 46 rooms (14 due south, 6 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room; acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 3½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. BOSLER.

BOURNEMOUTH, 2 Cecil Rd.—Ideal winter home, board residence; homely, excellent catering, personal supervision; terms from 2 gns. Proprietress, MRS. WILSON.

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST CLIFF ROAD—Comfy Modern Guest House **Staffield House** MR and MRS. TURVEY.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND
(Continued)

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) WIMBLEDON HALL
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 3½ gns., Spring 3¾ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff. S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; tennis; near sea, beach huts; inclusive terms from 3 gns

BOURNEMOUTH DERBY ROAD CRAIGLEITH
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every modern comfort provided. Highly recommended. Three minutes' walk to sea and Christian Science church. Terms from 3¼ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables; attentive service, MR. and MRS. MORGAN. 'Phone Southbourne 1644

NR. BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset. Station, Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON. Clarence 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea —Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH Tel. 364611

DAWLISH. ROCKSTONE HOTEL
Facing Channel, amid Devon's beauty. A.A., R.A.C. and Touring Club Buisse. Tel. 158.

DEVON, PAIGNTON (Close to Torquay)
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EASTBOURNE—Farrar's Private Hotel, Wilmington Gardens. Tel. 3737. Overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; bedrooms hot and cold water; gas fires, central heating; 2½ gns.

EASTBOURNE
THE BELGRAVE
MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Attractive Lounges, Cosy Bedrooms, many with hot and cold water. Faultless Service. The whole set in an atmosphere of friendliness and sociability that creates contentment and happiness for guests whose individual requirements are the especial care of the Resident Directors. Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine. Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a
SUNSHINE RECORD
The Hotel is Central for everywhere—Sea, Shops, Theatres, etc.
Inclusive Winter Terms and NO EXTRAS from 3½ gns. per week for extended stay. Weekends from 38/-.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels Ltd.
Grand Parade, finest position on sea front, south aspect. Central heating. Gas or electric fires, running water in all bedrooms. Terms moderate Telephone 797

HANTS. KNELLWOOD HOUSE, FARNBOROUGH—First class private hotel; beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply MISS ST. JOHN

Leeds—Marlbeck Hotel
2 Coventry Place—Commercial and family; home comforts; terms £2 weekly. Phone 294041.

LONDON. PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church)—Passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

LONDON. BICKENHALL HOUSE HOTEL, 319 Gloucester Place, W. 1. Central Westend—Hot and cold running water in all rooms; best English cooking; en pension from 3 gns.; bed and breakfast 7s. 6d. Tel. Welbeck 3401.

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AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

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In London—as in many other famous cities all over the world, the name of the Hotel BRISTOL sets the standard in hotel luxury and comfort. This moderate size hotel offers the finest cuisine and service, running water, gas fires and P. O. phones in all bedrooms. Terms from 3 gns. week. Room, breakfast, bath, 7/6.
Phone Western 1171-2. Tariff on application.

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Facing South in quiet square 10 minutes from Piccadilly
Convenient for Christian Science churches. Really good cuisine and service. All bedrooms overlook gardens and have modern fittings and comfortable beds. Central heating, night porter, lift to all floors. Terms from 2½ gns. Resident proprietress.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2.
Spotless cleanliness, excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
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Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day, 10/6; residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort; bridge; running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors.

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High Situation; Quiet and Comfortable. CENTRAL HEATING
Moderate terms Brochure on Request

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SIDMOUTH, S. DEVON. Woodlands Hotel—Old world mansion, large gardens, central heating, hot and cold water all bedrooms, garage. Under PROPRIETOR'S supervision.

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony; good catering; lift; night porter, Phone Portsmouth 73863.

SOUTHPORT—Talbot Private Hotel, Central Heating, Gas Fires, Hot and Cold Water in Bedrooms. Very Central and Close to Christian Science church. Terms From 9/- Per Day. Garage Near Phone 300011.

SOUTHPORT—Clifton Hotel, Promenade, R. A. C. A. A.; Central Heating, Lift, Sun Lounge, Orchestra, Dancing Golf Garage. Tel. 4141; Grams, Marine.

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COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL, DORKING
A very happy winter retreat; warm and comfy; excellent table; gas fires; moderate terms. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pertwee.

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Good English catering, gas fires in bedrooms, constant hot water, good attendance. Delightful gardens: One minute from river. From 2½ guineas weekly.
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Under Personal Supervision of Proprietors

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TORQUAY — Lansdowne Hotel, Babbacombe Rd. Charming grounds, excellent accommodation and food, h. & c. water, garage. 2½ to 3½ gns. weekly.

WORTHING—Comfortable board residence; 1 minute sea; central; secluded garden; telephone; food good; personal supervision. HARTLEY "Rodham." Rowlands Road

FRANCE—Paris
PARIS 13 RUE D'ALGER Cor. Rue St. Honoré
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE HOTEL
First Class Family Hotel. Modern comfort. Near Opéra, Louvre, Tuileries Gardens. Single rooms frs 20.-, double frs 30.-, Room with two beds and bath frs 40.-, Room and full pension from frs 45.-
Swiss Management Cables: Oxfortel-Paris

PARIS—FAMILY HOME, 5 rue Fégny (6e) All comforts—good cuisine—French conversation—from Frs. 30.- per day. Chaperon.

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SAINT RAPHAEL (French Riviera)—PENSION VILLA ALICE, by the sea, large sunny garden, open air restaurant, teas served on the terrace; terms moderate

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BOS-CHA b/GUARDA ENGADIN PENSION CRAISTA
Good skiing grounds, skating rink, sunniest position, Rate Fr 7.50 a day

BERNE—Paying guests received in comfortable home; shady garden; quiet situation; near university and 5 minutes from station. MRS. A. RETTENMUND, Falkenhöheweg 2

BERNE, Pension Mirabeau-Villa Ulmenau, Bellevuestrasse 30. Recommended. Paying Guests welcomed. Quartier, Garden. Tel. 23.217.

England

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Large Discounts to Clear Existing Stocks

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Everything for the Garden
Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, Roses and Seed Potatoes. Floral Bouquets and Designs.
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65 Scotch Street, Carlisle
Tel. 265 and 1148

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WATSON BROS.
Agents for Lotus and Delta Shoes
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
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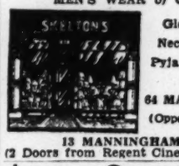

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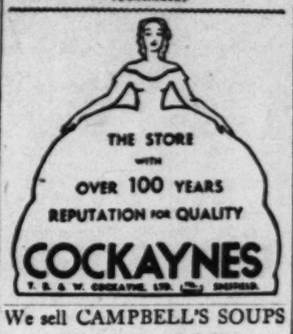

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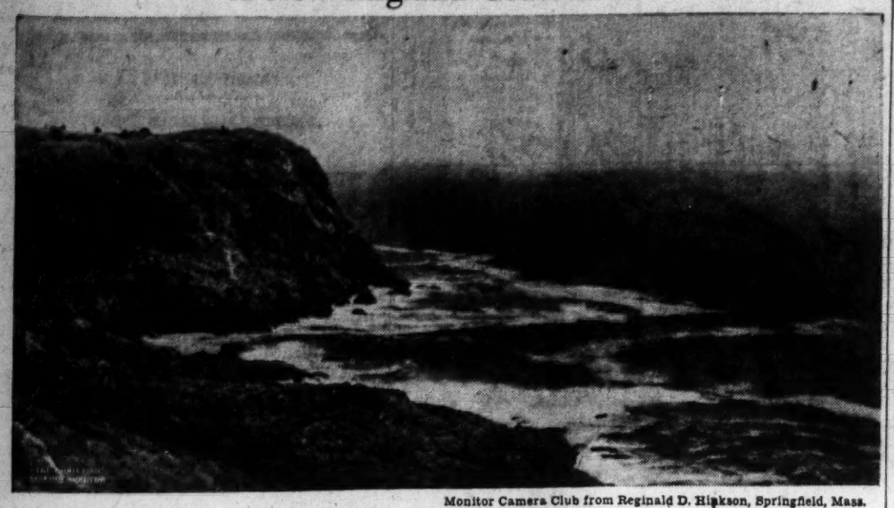

Monitor Camera Club from Reginald D. Hinkson, Springfield, Mass.

White Head, Monhegan Island, Maine

Lines About Leaders—55

By a Staff Artist

Charlotte Brontë

(1816-1855)

CHARLOTTE BRONTË is a unique figure in English letters.
She wove her being into stories as no author ever has.
She was born at Thornton, in the home of an austere clergyman.
Soon after, the family moved to the little village of Haworth.
The people of that bleak, gloomy spot were mostly millworkers.
The six children had no friends except one another and the moor.
A small room without a fireplace was called their study.
Sometimes they went down to their father's library for lessons.
At night, they clustered round the kitchen fire, reading books.
A real treat was to find a scrap of paper and write poems.

BY THIS TIME, Mrs. Brontë and two girls had passed on.
The only boy of the family showed a great gift for painting.
The three sisters decided to be governesses to pay his tuition.
Charlotte found herself in an aristocratic, haughty family.
If the children took a walk, she was to follow a little behind.
The lessons over, she had to do reams of needlework.
She labored from 6 o'clock in the morning until 11 at night.
Her sisters experienced more or less the same hardships.
Finally, Charlotte had a new idea for making the needed money.
The three girls would start a school together in the parish.
They met, conscientiously working out elaborate schedules.
But, in the end, lack of funds prevented carrying on their plans.

AGAIN it was Charlotte who received further inspiration:
"We all write poems; let us publish them in one volume."
So "Poems," by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell soon appeared.
The book had cost the girls £31, and only two copies were sold.
Undismayed, Charlotte immediately set about writing a novel.
Publishers, one after another, rejected it without a word.
Each time, unfailingly, the MS. returned to "Mr. Currer Bell."
But the girl had decided to prove that she could be a success.
Not in haste or anger, but slowly and clearly, she wrote on.
As soon as "Jane Eyre" appeared, the rush for copies began.

NOW Charlotte's brother and her two sisters had passed on.
More books brought her fame, money, and delightful friends.
But she continued to live in the old mansion with her father.
Her days were mostly spent calling on the village parishioners.
In the evenings, she sat alone and wrote late into the night.
The publication of a new book might take her to London again.
There she would have chats with Thackeray, with Dickens.
She would go to a play, visit a gallery, and return home.

ONE winter day, Mr. Brontë's curate called to see Charlotte.
Trembling from head to foot, the man asked her to marry him.
She promised to give him an answer the following morning.
"Your answer must be 'No,' of course," declared her father.
Charlotte waited a year for permission to marry her suitor.
At 38, she became Mrs. Nicholls, wife of a curate of Haworth.
At 39, she passed away in the midst of a recognized fame.
She had spent her life in the narrow confines of a parsonage.
But no circumstances could overshadow her brilliant talent.
Her works stand among the imperishable things of literature.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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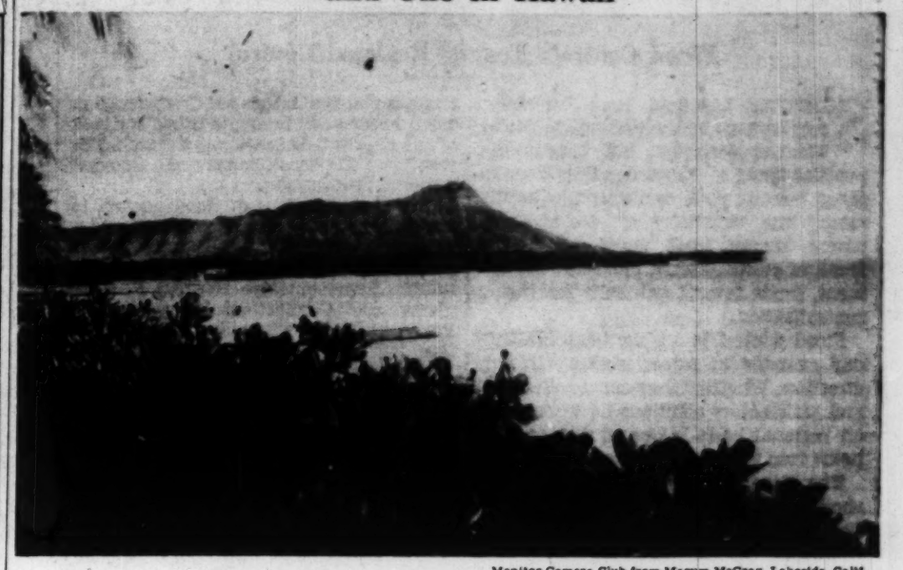
—and One in Hawaii



Monitor Camera Club from Marum McCray, Lakeside, Calif.

Diamond Head, as Viewed From Waikiki Beach, Honolulu

Sunbonnet Sue

Studies In the Psalms

No. 65 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 87

Zion, Mother of the Nations

(A Psalm of the Return to Jerusalem)

Two conceptions regarding the future of the Children of Israel were developing side by side during the period of the prophets and the exile: One presented a temporal Messiah or king to reign over the kingdoms of the whole earth, a scion of the house of David; the other presented the ideal of a spiritual leader and a universal spiritual kingdom.

This is not the place to discuss the so-called Messianic psalms; but it is evident in the history of Israel that the masses seldom lifted their thoughts above a material conception of their king and his kingdom. Only the spiritual leaders realized its true significance—a spiritual king and a spiritual kingdom.

It is difficult for an occidental thinker to realize fully what the Holy City of Jerusalem meant to the Children of Israel. It was indeed their Zion—the habitation of Peace—the dwelling place of their God. The experiences of the exile had developed and enlarged their conception of God and had brought the knowledge that no single tabernacle or temple contained His presence.

Nevertheless, the spiritual leaders realized the spiritual significance of Zion—the foundation of understanding. And so, in this exquisite psalm Zion is represented as the spiritual source of all creative activity, the Mother of Nations, established by the Most High.

In fact, not only do all nations recognize her motherhood, but all men desire to be called her own; even the singers, the players on instruments (a naïve touch). Perhaps it was a singer who made the song. But whoever it was, he recognized the great truth he proclaimed: "All my springs are in Thee."

Daily Anecdote

Webster Was Prepared

When Daniel Webster was a small boy he bought a cotton handkerchief on which was printed the Constitution of the United States. He committed it to memory so thoroughly that he was not content until he had collected everything he could find bearing on the Constitution. Through the information gathered in boyhood and onward, he became saturated with the history and the tenets of the political parties.

At the time he had his encounter with Senator Hayes, his closest friends doubted his ability to reply to the senator without more time. Webster had one night in which to make preparation. But he knew himself. He was already posted, and had only to take down his notes and refresh his memory. The entire country was electrified by Webster's onslaught upon Hayes.

The boy who is prepared gets to the top.

Brevities

Readers Digest: He who laughs—lasts.

Kansas City Star: Times certainly have changed. The other day a woman married a count for his money.

Jackson News: In addition to cotton, the Rust brothers' machine was found to have picked up trash, though a cotton field would seem the last place to throw modern novels.

Children's Corner

Percy and Edward, Skaters

"I suppose," said Jennie, "that Edward Elephant and Percy Pig did go skating sometime?"

"When the pond was frozen over hard enough," said Jimmie.

"The last time you told us anything about them, Uncle Peter," said Jennie, "they just tried the ice."

"And it broke," said Jimmie.

"And they both wet their hind feet," said Jennie.

"And had to be excused for being late to school," said Jimmie.

"So they did. So they did," said Uncle Peter. "I had forgotten the incident, but now you remind me I remember it perfectly. Mrs. Pig wrote a note to their teacher saying 'Dear Miss Peppercorn—'"

"Peppermint," said Jennie.

"It was Mrs. Pig's momentary error," said Uncle Peter. "But she scratched out 'Peppercorn' and wrote 'Peppermint' and went on 'Please excuse Percy for being late. He wet his hind feet in Smith's Pond on the way to school. I have changed his shoes and stockings, and here he is. Better late than never.' And Mrs. Elephant wrote much the same kind of a note about Edward. But Miss Peppermint kept them both after school and made them learn 'Mary's Little Lamb' backward."

"I don't see what good it would do to be able to do that," said Jimmie.

"Neither did Percy and Edward," said Uncle Peter. "But Miss Peppermint said it would teach them not to try the ice on the pond on their way to school. And so it did. But after a time the weather got so cold that the pond froze over hard enough to skate on so that Miss Peppermint went skating herself. And with whom do you think she went skating?"

"Percy Pig and Edward Elephant," said Jennie and Jimmie.

"That's the way it happened," said Uncle Peter. "There were quite a number of skaters on Smith's Pond and when Percy and Edward saw Miss Peppermint they skated up to her and made bows and said 'Oh, Miss Peppermint, may we have the pleasure of skating with you?' And Miss Peppermint said, 'Why, Percy Pig and Edward Elephant! It will be a pleasure to me too, thank you, you dear little pig and elephant.'

"So Percy Pig took hold of Miss Peppermint's left hand on her right side and Edward Elephant grasped her right hand on her left side and Miss Peppermint said 'One-two-three and away we go.'

"And away they went. All over the frozen pond skated Percy Pig and Miss Peppermint and Edward Elephant so gracefully that many another skater stood still on his or her skates and clapped his or her hands. Some said 'How wonderful!' and some said 'How lovely!'

"I'd like to have seen them," said Jennie.

"Anybody would," said Uncle Peter. "As they skated about Miss Peppermint told them the ancient history of Smith's Pond, and how the first settler had settled on the bank so that he could live on the fish in the pond, and how the Indians taught him to fish through a hole in the ice in winter.

"Percy and Edward were so interested that they forgot they were skating. 'Oh, Miss Peppermint,' cried Percy. 'My hind foot is going too fast. I am about to sit down.' 'So is mine, Miss Peppermint,' cried Edward. 'I am about to sit down too.'

"'Catch up with the other hind foot,' cried Miss Peppermint, 'Catch up with the other hind foot.' And then before anybody could say anything more at all Percy and Edward sat down on the ice and when they looked up there was Miss Peppermint sitting down on the ice opposite them."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Percy and Edward Sat Down on the Ice

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The aristocrat of puzzling games has many possibilities. Let us continue to divulge them.

Bible Arithmetic: 4 (pass) plus 4 (Lord), minus 2 (be), times 4 (hath), divided by 4 (Joel), equals 6.

Here's Some Fun: Although the man heard distinctly, he did not comprehend that the policeman had said, "House your dog," and not asked "How's your dog?"

Fun With Digits—5274/36918 equals 1/7.

Fun With Antonyms: Modern—antiquated; apparent—abstruse; inflexible—amenable; copious—inadequate; uncertain—stable; prominent—negligible; authentic—fanciful; restless—quiet; reserved—forward; correlative—unconnected.

In Lighter Vein

From Finger to Foot

On his way to the railway station the other morning, a reader noticed that a gentleman's shoe-lace was loosened.

When his attention was drawn to it, however, the man explained cheerfully, "I know, but you see, that's to remind me to get a message for the missis as soon as I get to the city. Thanks all the same!"
—Edinburgh Dispatch

—Der Lustige Sachse, Leipzig

"No, lady, I don't actually play it. But it keeps me warm in this cold weather."

Aha!

Student: "Where are we going to get that check of yours cashed, pal?"

Roommate: "I couldn't say. I can't think of a single place where I'm unknown."—The Chaser.

The Nose Knows

"What I admire her for most is her exquisite taste in perfumery."

"I see; you let yourself be led by the nose."—Belfast Telegraph.

Super-Saleswoman

Mother: "What happened when that high-pressure salesman called today?"

Daughter: "Oh, I sold him father's old clothes and all the discarded furniture in the attic."—Montreal Star.

How About It, Gladise?

Not all girls who write down "Alyce"
Chose it so—or "Jayne" or "Maie";
But their fond and doting parents
Thought it prettier that way.

And it may be there are men-folks
Who have Dad's plain sense to thank
That they weren't named as babies
"Willyum," "Johnn," or "Jaymes," or "Franque."

—L. G. G.

Lone Lion

It so happened that a Legion district conference and a meeting of the Ministerial Alliance were being held on the same floor of a certain hotel. One of the tardy Legionnaires wandered into the ministers' meeting by mistake, and was in attendance for quite a while before he realized his error. He then beat a hasty retreat. When he was telling a comrade about his experience, the comrade asked:

"How'd you feel surrounded by all them preachers?"

"Scared," he replied. "I felt like a single lion in a den of Daniels."—American Legion Monthly.

Similar

"But the Colonel is busy with his newest hobby—his yacht, Firenze. Of course, that is the name he would choose for the beautiful craft, for that is the name of his stables and is almost synonymous with 'Guggenheim.'"—Washington (D. C.) Daily News.

Say it fast and you can hardly tell the difference.—New Yorker.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Child's Sewing Kit

WHY not devise a child's sewing kit if you wish to add a bit to your spending money? I saw one offered for sale by a California woman. It delighted children, and sold itself easily to mothers.

It was a padded roll with pockets for needles, scissors, thimble, darning threads, and two spools of thread. The child, in going to another child's home to sew for their dolls, could take her little kit along, and have all the necessary tools to use. Such a kit would encourage the child to try to sew, and many mothers would appreciate this fact.—Mrs. M. C. R., Boone, Iowa.

Quotation For Today

IT'S only those who do nothing who make no mistakes.—J. Conrad.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Quebec, P. Q.

On a recent visit to the Province of Quebec the writer met General ——, one of Canada's most courageous soldiers during the World War. He spoke of the woods, mountains, and rivers of his native country, and of their beauty and peace. He also explained that, whereas once his greatest pleasure had been to hunt and fish, now he felt quite differently about the animals; and he related a recent experience:

He was in the mountains, accompanied by a guide, when suddenly he came upon a beautiful moose. The large animal, frightened at the sudden approach, bared her teeth and pricked her ears, ready to attack. The guide, conscious of danger, urged the general to shoot without delay; but he said, "Leave it to me." And, to use his own words: "I spoke to her and said, 'You lovely creature, we don't want to harm you; don't be frightened.'" At which manifestation of gentleness she looked at the speaker, and down went the ears, and gradually she came quite close, seeming to understand she was in the presence of friends. After a time she quietly turned and disappeared into the woods.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Chicago reader shares the following bit of comment:

QEB GIODQTNIGQ TK CWJJA-

OFP PGVBD EGD VGFZ CTDDO-

LOAOQOBD. ABQ WD NTFQOF-

WB QT HOSWAPB QEBV.

Bible Arithmetic

(On Mondays and Tuesdays this feature is based on citations of current study.)

To the number of letters in the first missing word in the following verse: "And it shall come to . . . . . , that whosoever shall call on the name of the . . . . . shall . . . . . delivered: for in Mount Zion and in Jerusalem shall be deliverance, as the Lord . . . . . said, and in the remnant whom the Lord shall call" ——add the number of letters in the second missing word——; subtract the number of letters in the third missing word——; multiply by the number of letters in the fourth missing word——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the book of the Bible which follows immediately after Hosea——. What is the answer?

Here's Some Fun

A man walking along the street distinctly heard a policeman say to a woman: "How's your dog." To which the woman replied: "I do." Can you explain this?

Fun With Digits

Try arranging the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 to express a value for one-seventh.

Fun With Antonyms

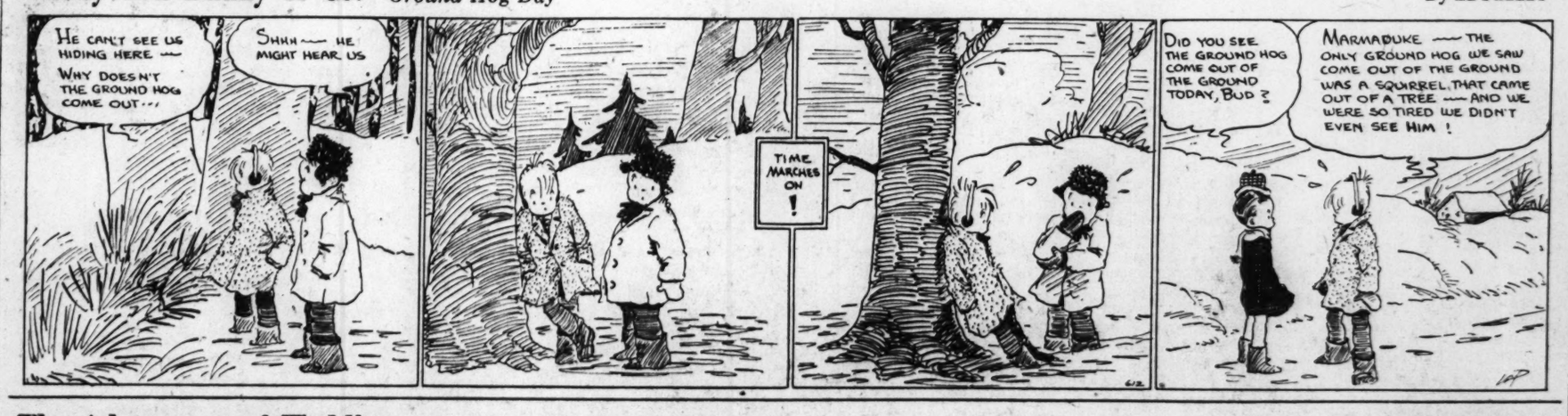
Another list of words, this time with their antonyms. The first has been checked. Can you check the others?

1	modern	stable	
2	apparent	fanciful	
3	inflexible	antiquated	✓
4	copious	quiet	
5	uncertain	abstruse	
6	prominent	forward	
7	authentic	unconnected	
8	restless	amenable	
9	reserved	inadequate	
10	correlative	negligible	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Ground Hog Day*

By Le Pelley


He can't see us hiding here — why doesn't the ground hog come out...
Shhh— he might hear us
Time marches on!
Did you see the ground hog come out of the ground today, Bud?
Marmaduke — the only ground hog we saw come out of the ground was a squirrel that came out of a tree — and we were so tired we didn't even see him!

The Adventures of Waddles—*George Ground Hog Casts a Shadow*

By The Hagers

I said I'd get an interview with George Ground Hog; and he was due.
A news-reel duck with me, said low, "I think he's coming now. Let's go!"
George Ground Hog, sleepy, reached the air as we set off a flash-light flare.
He saw his shadow, turned and fled. "Brrrr! Six more weeks!" was all he said.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Flood Control: Test of Regional Control

SOMEONE has said that Americans pay homage to the political tenets of Thomas Jefferson, but consistently practice those of Alexander Hamilton. In other words, while sentiment naturally favors the simplicity of decentralized power among local governments, the trend of events, and of national development, tends toward gradually increasing centralization.

Flood control is an excellent present-day example of forces working in this direction. Whether they can be stemmed and satisfactory solutions be worked out on regional basis is one of the tests of home rule in American democracy.

The flood control act of 1936, passed shortly after the disastrous floods on the Connecticut River, authorized interstate compacts where necessary for joint financing of stream control projects. It was expected that Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont would reach an agreement to provide $3,000,000 for cost of land and damages in connection with dams and reservoirs on which the Federal Government would spend approximately $10,000,000.

The obstacle to be surmounted in any financing of flood control at the source is the fact that one area, the lower valley, gets the major benefits in protection while the principal outlays are in another area, the upper valley. New Hampshire cannot be expected to spend its money for reservoirs solely to protect Connecticut, nor West Virginia to protect Kentucky, nor Colorado to protect Arkansas. The allocation of benefits and assumption of costs between so many jurisdictions is a matter of touchy negotiations often at the mercy of local petty politics.

Under the compact system, action depends on unanimous agreement of the states concerned. Any one of them can hold up matters, however unfair the stoppage may be to the willing majority. The situation is akin to that of the thirteen states under the Articles of Confederation when needed amendments failed for lack of the approval of the whole thirteen. The result was the Constitution and a stronger national government.

Now the advocates of flood control in many quarters are appealing to that national government to take entire charge of the water resources of the nation. Representative Herman P. Kopplemann of Connecticut has written to President Roosevelt calling attention to the fact that no compact has been reached yet in New England and asking that the Federal Government take over the entire project and proceed with the work.

Essentially the question of stream control in any given watershed is not a national but a regional one. It ought to be handled by the states within that river basin. If it is not, there ought to be some way of providing an impartial umpire between these states. Lacking that, there must be inevitable demand that the national government step in and do the whole job. And another realm will be lost to local, state or even regional control.

It will be lost, if it is, because the necessities of flood control and of water and soil conservation are too imperative to wait for finicalness. The same maldistribution of benefits between upland and lowland has to be compensated some way in preserving forest cover or encouraging farm terracing as in the building of large reservoirs. Arthur P. Chew, in the current Atlantic Monthly, makes the point that what was lacking in China was not knowledge of the effects of soil erosion and mountainside cultivation, but the social organization to control it. Such control is effective only when it helps to pay for the farming and forestry practices that will protect the teeming valleys below. America must develop social controls adequate to this same problem. Can it do so regionally, or will it again resort to central government? Will the state cooperate to do this regionally, or will they again resort to the central government?

One Strike Ended

THE Pacific is more pacific, and the Atlantic, well—America's eastern seaboard is more pacific, too. For longshoremen and seamen have begun balloting on terms which are expected to end ninety-five days of industrial warfare. More important to the public at the moment than terms of the impending settlement is the prospect that peace is about to free a public service from the staggering public losses of a strike that has paralyzed one of the nation's main arteries of domestic commerce.

Reports that describe the conclusion of protracted bargaining by the peaceful democratic process of labor's ballots help to offset public misgivings over reports that describe the mobilization of bayonets on another industrial front. What maritime interests have won by calm discussion, the automobile industry must achieve by the same peaceful process.

From a strategic standpoint, results of the maritime strike are obvious. The sailors have gained $10 monthly wage increases all down the line from skipper to stoker. The seamen have won their toughest point, too, with full control of hiring halls. A $72.50 monthly payoff will look like real money to men whose lot hasn't improved much since the halcyon days of the American clipper ship when owners amassed great fortunes and sailors frequently came ashore in debt to the ship for clothes they had to buy from the captain's slop chest to survive a Cape Horn winter.

In those days, the master's word was law, and bucko mates policed it with belaying pins and brass knuckles. Oftentimes officers had to shanghai enough men to work a ship. A legal, organized stand on the Pacific coast has now won for sailors improvements in work and wages which they could never have won in those hard-fisted windjammer days.

Though in union there is strength, in union there is also danger. Organized labor is frequently subject to exploitation by radicals and professional agitators who disorganize sound leadership and create trouble-making factions. Much of the east coast trouble was due to action of this sort. This outlaw movement has petered out in recent weeks and may collapse completely now that the west coast union has solved its dispute.

Issues in the seamen's strike and the General Motors sit-down are not even fundamentally similar. But they are alike in effect. It will be many a day before seamen earn back in increased wages the pay losses incurred in so long a strike. This does not impugn the justice of their claims. But it does emphasize that a strike is a war. There are better methods of achieving industrial democracy within the present economic system.

One costly lesson gained from the west coast dispute is an increasing realization of the need for a permanent quasi-judicial labor relations board to deal with disputes between employers and workers in public service enterprises. The west coast strike accomplished nothing but what could have been achieved ninety-five days ago. A better mediation system would have helped to bring about immediate settlement.

Art for the R. F. D.'s Sake

IT HAS remained for an agricultural organization, functioning in the prairie State of Kansas, to initiate a worthwhile form of "lettered activity" which apparently has been overlooked by the WPA and allied alphabetical agencies.

No ponderous project, involving the erection of stupendous structures by skilled workmen or the compilation of mastodonic murals which call for a high degree of artistic cleverness, is this; but a cultural contribution, nevertheless, which should cause every rural resident to busy himself with his brush. It takes the form of a suggestion by the Pratt County Farm Bureau that rural mail boxes be rendered more artistic by the application of aluminum or white paint.

Those who automatically associate aestheticism with the world of letters will expect no Cellini-like masterpieces of mailboxery. Agricultural practicality and artistic ambition have joined hands to meet on the common ground of common sense.

Any suspicion of dilettanteism awakened by a recommendation that the name of the owner be printed thereon in black letters two inches high is immediately dispelled by the soundness of the succeeding suggestion that the immediate environs of the refurbished receptacle be graveled to prevent the carrier's car from skidding when a muddy-weather stop is made.

An Inaugural May Day

JANUARY 20 in Washington was, as much of the United States now knows, an exceedingly damp and dismal day for inaugurating a President. The bedraggling effects of a cold, driving rain do not make for that zest with which Americans like to clothe a state occasion, especially an inaugural parade.

Hear, then, a proposal by Arthur Krock of the New York Times that has picked up a widely favorable response. Why not, he asks, have two inaugurals, one a simple oath-taking at the time a new President enters upon his duties, and later a ceremonial celebration with whatever pomp and pageantry is desired—this when spring has donned her garlands, the weather-man has been put in his place and the skies can be depended on to be reasonably kind. Indeed, why not? Such is the procedure in kingly coronations, it is pointed out.

The present American date in January was not chosen for purposes of public entertainment; it was adopted in order to shorten the period of relative ineffectiveness in government between the November elections and their result in changes of personnel. And as for the parade, it should have its pick of the months. That choice, in Washington, should surely fall on May. April, though pink with cherry blossoms, is still a bit fickle.

And if the Chief Executive by the fifth legislative month should be so deep in struggles with Congress as to make genuine Mr. Roosevelt's jest of being too busy to attend his inauguration, that exigency might suggest the addition of a useful functionary to American officialdom—a ceremonial President to relieve the working executive of exactions on his time.

History Turns a Page

Book News of the Day

ANOTHER life story of Aaron Burr has been written. It is distinctly and emphatically interpretative and unapologetic. As a narrative it is interesting, and because of its outspokenness it bears the unmistakable marks of sincerity and truthfulness. The book is AARON BURR THE PROUD PRETENDER, by Holmes Alexander (New York: Harper. $3.50).

The reader familiar with the history of the formative days of the American Republic who takes up this volume with the thought that he will find nothing new in it, will forget his preconceptions as he reads. He will not agree, perhaps, with every one of Mr. Alexander's analytical observations or conclusions. It may be that he will discover, because of frequent severe strictures, unrealized or undisclosed sympathies with one against whom the hands of all men finally were turned.

The temptation of the reader is at times almost unavoidable to look within, introspectively, and analyze his own emotions and test his own moral fortitude and stamina, imagining himself to be actuated by the same emotions and subjected to the same temptations and enticements that beset the young Aaron Burr. Selfish ambition, fanned and fed by something which we are inclined sometimes to believe is beyond the control of the individual may, by the charitable, be regarded as the influence which pursued and overcame the hapless Burr. We sometimes are more compassionate and forgiving when we put ourselves in the other fellow's place.

Not long ago Mr. Alexander gave us his "The American Talleyrand," which, being interpreted, was the story of the career of Martin Van Buren. Until I read that book I did not imagine anyone could write interestingly or entertainingly of Van Buren. But the impossible was accomplished. Now comes this new book which has been even more satisfactorily and cleverly done. Mr. Alexander's style is charming and, even to a reader somewhat prejudiced and unsympathetic, it is convincing because of the fidelity and honesty displayed.

But one may agree, having laid the book down, that there is no need for another story of Aaron Burr. The character he possessed and the propensities he failed to curb or control need not be perpetuated. His conscious mistakes need not be condoned.

From one's study of the book it may be that a realization should be gained that Burr did not monopolize the qualities which even he must have deplored. Selfishness and a complete disregard of the rights and sensibilities of others are common enough traits. A building under construction may be toppled over by malicious despoilers quite easily. That was Burr's opportunity. But the processes of undermining are just as destructive. We of today are charged with the duty of guarding that structure against enemies both within and without. F. L. P.

North . . South . . East . . West

Humane Reclamation

By Frank L. Perrin

ALONG almost unnumbered miles of river front and across lowland valleys in the flooded areas of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and their tributaries, rescue workers and, in their wake, rehabilitators, are striving to aid a million persons in dire distress. The task is a sordid one, but spectacular none the less. Generous neighbors, near and remote, are contributing money, food and clothing to render more endurable the lot of those who are the hapless victims of conditions which they did not create and which they were, in the last analysis, unable to prevent or remedy.

From a distance it may seem that those who persist in making their homes in sections subject to annual or even occasional inundation, would learn from experience that safety and security might more wisely be sought elsewhere. We forget the persuasive and almost compelling tendency, or instinct, which anchors humans, as well as dumb animals, to a familiar habitat, no matter how squalid or unpretentious, or how grand and imposing. More than flood or fire or disaster of any kind is required to break sentimental bonds.

* * *

Are we not, all of us, unless we have learned the lesson, the slaves of environment? It is not a reprehensible trait, reasonably indulged. But there are limits beyond which it cannot be condoned. The study of human propensities is valuable and enlightening if it leads to a realization of those incumbrances which may be avoided or cast off. Ignorance binds and hinders, just as fear impels or paralyzes. We submit to the belief that something outside ourselves is in the way. We become imprisoned by our own folly or lack of vision.

Contrast, if you will, the plight of those who have suffered from the ravages of the flood waters with that of those who, because of environmental handicaps, have been condemned as human derelicts and have become outcasts sentenced to terms of servitude in jails and prisons. Ways are being found to relieve the distress of the homeless sufferers. They receive, as they deserve, the sympathy and aid of those who are giving so generously to their relief. In a few weeks, or months, the bitter experiences now being endured will have been forgotten. Those who give will be doubly blessed by their own experiences.

There will remain, when the waters have receded and the dove no longer returns to the ark, those other thousands, the inarticulate occupants of prisons, who have abandoned hope. Not in maudlin sympathy do thoughtful neighbors of these men and women consider their distressing plight. They, too, are the victims of an environment which they ignorantly and perhaps stubbornly failed to shake off. There were great open spaces for them, far above the miasmic influences of crime and squalor in which they lived and worked and played. They became inured to the squalor and sordid surroundings. Vainly they sought some sort of vicarious immunity.

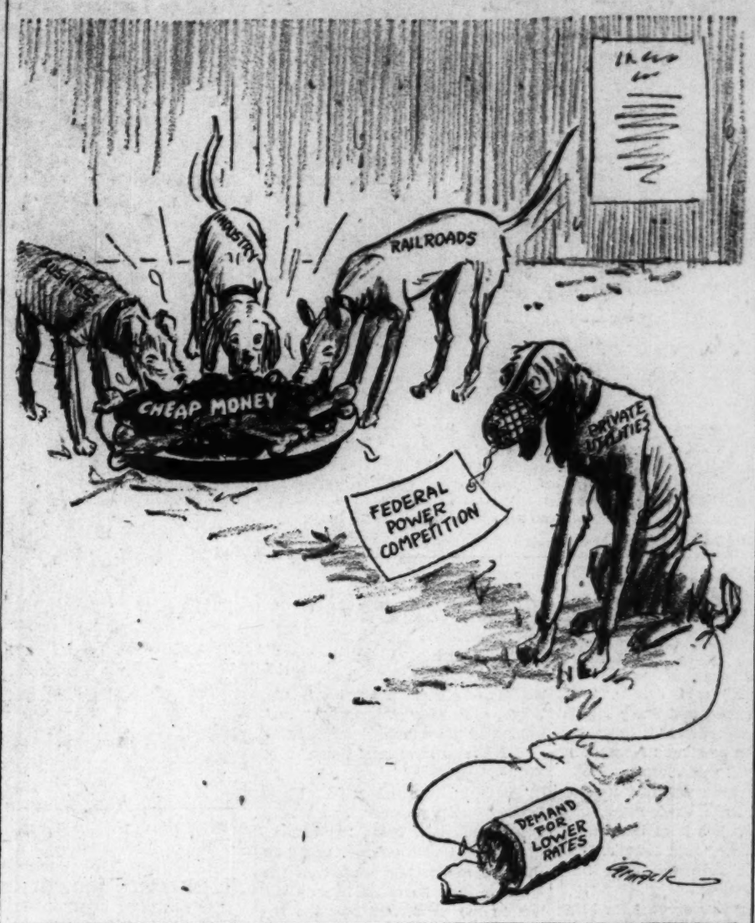
* * *

Recently we have heard and read much in criticism of what is commonly regarded as a too liberal parole policy. Unhappy experiences seem to have persuaded many thoughtful students to conclude that those in authority have grown lax, and that because of this laxity too many former offenders are being given an opportunity to again prey upon society. Despite the record of unfortunate failures there is convincing evidence that the work of rehabilitation is gradually being better supervised and managed. The tendency of the violator of the criminal code is, it seems, to return to crime and crime's environment. He yields to the call of the habitat.

Just as modern engineering ingenuity hopes and plans to provide for the greater safety of those menaced by floods, or to make possible a complete escape from such an environment, so the students of human economy continue to seek ways for the protection or rehabilitation of these surrounded by even more treacherous and dangerous influences. The work now being done along this line is without the public support which it deserves.

Upon whom rests the responsibility for carrying on this great work of building and salvage? Society insists, quite unconvincingly, perhaps, that it did not create this dangerous environment. Whether it did or not, its responsibility, nevertheless, is to remove from it those who have not learned of its perils.

Everybody Eats but Fido



Admission One Penny—Exit Free

RUSKIN'S dirty paintbox brought them forth—all the half-squeezed tubes of umber and ochre, the worn tablets of green bice that hardened too quickly, and the moulting brushes which, suddenly recalled, spread themselves in profusion along the troubled road of early adventure.

It was about a mile from Brantwood, the Coniston home of the author of "Sesame and Lilies," where we found the small collection of "Pictures, Relics, Manuscripts, &c., illustrating John Ruskin's work," as the sign read. There were portraits in oils and in plastic media; there were letters from Burne-Jones and Elizabeth Barrett Browning; faded accounts of the cost of advertising a lecture in the Ambleside Herald and the Westmoreland Gazette, in 1883; and sketches of capitals and cornices used in "Stones of Venice."

We came to the paintbox and stopped. Several of the water-color pans had been emptied, their contents quite used up. Under that familiar film caused by "mixing," glowed a warm, bright hue, perhaps vermilion. The supply of gamboge indicated renewal shortly before the painter-critic laid aside his brush, for the last time. The burnt sienna, half-worn, and the dabs of blue-gray in the hollows of the palette awoke in us the memory of another blurred sienna, of a lozenge of ultramarine dulled by contact with yellow, and of rose madder edged with crimson; and of a small Japanese brush with six hairs left which had always provided the family humorist with an opportunity to repeat the story of a grandsire's attempt at economy—an attempt to whitewash a ceiling, while attired in silk top hat and frock coat, with a paint brush as bald as our own.

* * *

Life again became a series of dauby paintboxes and an atticful of magazines, pile upon pile of dusty copies of "The Black & White Budget," collected by someone evidently during the Boer War, through the dusty depths of which we had brushed our way, coloring, with some originality, all the plumed hats of Lord Roberts and all the rare fabrics and antiques "shown at Liberty's." Numbers of "St. Hilda's Girls' Friendly" straggled in the wake of the budgets, volumes containing a serial story by Rider Haggard, illustrated in the margin with wind-blown faces from our own rash brush. And once more we heard the voices—the voices that warned against spilling color on the tablecloth, and, as if in duet, the voices of an art master and of Tommy du V.

The art master was murmuring slowly, "Use each color as if it cost you five pounds a cake." Tommy du V, who already painted with some success, was saying encouragingly, "Keep on, and on, and on, drawing and drawing and drawing. You think it will never come, but all of a sudden you'll feel it, and say, 'I've got it!' "

* * *

Beside Ruskin's old paintbox lay a book, open at his poem, "The Alps, seen from Marengo." We read the lines:

> The glory of a cloud—without its wane;
> The stillness of the earth—but not its gloom. . . .

As we went out of the one-room museum we smiled again at the sign:

Admission ONE Penny.
Drop a Penny in the slot on the table—one penny at a time:
other coins, & bent or worn pennies, will not admit.
Push the turnstile steadily forward—do not pull it or jerk it, to enter.
Exit free, by pushing the turnstile.

We had had our pennyworth.

PEARL P. STRACHAN

Mirror of World Opinion

Selling Character

SEEING how propagandists sell war to nations, how politicians seem to be able to sell any sort of quack nostrum to a gullible citizenry, a local business man asks: Why not sell character to youth by modern advertising methods?

If the same enthusiasm could be put into a campaign to impress youngsters that character really counts and that lack of it is the road to disaster, it would bring dividends. If the same brains and energy were used to sell character that are employed to sell real estate, automobiles, or cigarettes, we might have a smaller population in San Quentin. Youngsters might come to know the elements of character as they now know cars.

A few Neon signs on character might catch the eye of a generation that is out to get all that is coming to it. Putting more business into character would result in more character in business.—*Los Angeles Times.*

The Wide Horizon

France in 1937?

FRENCH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Mallory Browne

SUMMARIZING the significance of his first half year in office, Premier Léon Blum stated recently: "A new social order is being worked out in France."

Discussing this question lately with three friends, all experienced observers well acquainted with the French scene, I was struck by the radical disagreement between them on the subject.

"France is nearer to an explosion than ever before," one of them declared. "The conflict between the Right and the Left is still acute, although it is less open now. I am convinced that the communists will start something soon—you will see!"

"The danger lies on the Right, not on the Left," the second contended. "The workers have got what they wanted—why should they start anything? What worries me is Colonel de la Rocque and his new French Social party."

"Both of you are alarmists," retorted the third. "France today is perfectly peaceful and it will stay that way. The 'Blum experiment' has satisfied the masses and let the '200 families' off easier than they anticipated. Everything will continue to go along just as it always has, the only difference being that the workers will now have a trifle more and the wealthy classes a trifle less. I fail to see, or to foresee, any marked changes."

On the surface, no great change has occurred in France as a result of the Popular Front regime. Life goes on much the same, on the whole. Almost the only alteration visible to the casual observer is a shortening of business hours in certain shops and stores—due to the forty-hour week—and an increase in business activity—due largely to devaluation of the franc which has undoubtedly started France along the road to recovery.

* * *

Talk to the workers in France today, and you will find that most of them are better satisfied with their lot. They have more leisure and in some cases better working conditions. They receive more pay—but they are beginning to wonder whether they are any better off in this respect, because the rise in prices and living costs has already absorbed most, if not all, of this increase in wages.

Talk to some employers and shopkeepers and you find them pleased over the business revival, but non-committal or frankly doubtful about the other aspects of the French "new deal." Talk to the big industrialist, the banker, the *rentier*, and with a few exceptions you encounter a vigorous explosion of anti-Blum, anti-Front Populaire sentiment, accompanied very often by dire predictions of "red" revolution on the way.

The press of the Right is continually publishing articles and "documents" proving—to the paper's satisfaction at least—that the communists with the collusion of the Government are arming rapidly and preparing for violent revolt.

The press of the Left publishes a steady stream or articles to prove, on the contrary, that the "fascists" of the Right, financed by the "200 families" of French big business, are arming rapidly and preparing for violent revolt!

What are the facts? They are difficult to uncover in the midst of so much contradictory evidence. Perhaps the best that can be done, after having reported these conflicting opinions, is to state one's own impressions.

So far, France under the Popular Front, under the first Socialist Premier in French history, has not undergone any very sudden or very radical transformation either politically or socially. Fundamentally the Popular Front is the outward evidence of the underlying change which has been going on in France for many years—the change of French society from a predominantly bourgeois to a predominantly proletarian basis. But today, as yesterday, the peasant—still nearly 50 per cent of the total population—steadies the balance and holds back any hasty or violent change.

* * *

There is no sufficient reason to believe that either the communist leaders or Colonel de la Rocque's ex-Croix de Feu are preparing revolution. Both these extremist elements know that the army would defend the present Government against either with equal loyalty.

Just as the widespread "folded-arms" strikes last June, which admittedly came very close to degenerating into a revolutionary movement, were not started nor staged by the "higher-ups" of the labor unions or the chiefs of the Communist party, but by the local "cell" leaders of the communist organizations in each shop and factory, so today or tomorrow the possibility cannot be entirely ignored that these same local leaders might start a new movement in the same snowball fashion. It is unlikely; it is not impossible.

Last summer, at the close of an analysis in the Monitor of the French situation, I pointed out the possibility that France, out of its sharp struggle to reconcile political liberty for the individual with economic security for the masses, will evolve a new social democracy. Today, as then, my conclusion remains the same:

"If France's genius for compromise, moderation and sound individualism prevails, then the result need not be violent collectivist revolution, but France can easily evolve past the present crisis into peaceful progress toward a happier, more effective form of socialized self-government."